

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE.
WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

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Silent Ministries.

It chanced one day, in weary mood,
I cast my books aside,
And through a deep, green forest walked
In hope my mood to hide;
For in my soul had brimmed of late
A longing but to serve
My human kind in some best way,
My being could subserve!

"What could I do to lift the weight
That bore them to the clod?
To soothe their grief—to give them joy—
To raise them up toward God?"
But while I questioned thus, a bird
Aloft, sang out so clear,
That in an instant all my soul
Stood listening at my ear!

It sang and ceased, but gazing still,
I marked the forest trees,
And how their varied kinds o'erlapped
While swaying in the breeze.
A sweet horse-chestnut held up pale
White blossoms to the oak,
An elm dropped so, I half believe
It with a sweet-brier spoke!

A fragrant halm-of-Gilead strayed
And held a pleading hand
Out to a poplar, which in grief,
Or scorn, apart did stand.
Perhaps its weary, home-sick heart
Stood reaching up to see
If in the distance it could trace
Its own dear Lombardy!

I know not but there are some lives
Which thoughtless souls have given
The name of "self-contained" or "cold"
Because home-sick for heaven!
Lives, which like this tall poplar tree,
Reach empty arms on high,
And seeking God, lose his best gifts
Which all around them lie!

Beside life's dusty highway stand
Some lives, like elms dropped low,
To catch the old, old tale of wrong,
Of guilt, or shame, or woe.
Some, like the halm-of-Gilead yield
The perfume of good deeds,
So humbly done, the world scarce knows
From whence the joy proceeds.

And God has crowned some lives with flowers,
Some stand like stable yews;
But even there shield weak worn things,
From sorrow's damp night dews.
Some live to drink wrong influence up;
And some give only shade,
Where earth-worn pilgrims find sweet rest
From pains the world heat made!

Thus to my weary mood, the trees
Taught this—that without pride
All in their separate missions should
Work humbly, side by side!
And so I say, that God has made
No single thing in vain;
Then when we seek, Truth's ministry
In golden light reads plain!

—Annie R. Johnson, in *Christian Union*.

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

THE FAMOUS SKULL OF CALAVERAS CO.
A number of times the last year or two, we have seen, in eastern scientific papers, reference made to the discovery of an ancient fossil skull discovered in a well under the old basaltic deposit of Table mountain in Calaveras county, in this state. If it be a true human skull, and was truly found where it is purported to have been found, it is indeed one of the most important discoveries of this half century, considered in its scientific and religious bearings. To help in determining the real claims it has upon public credence as a real discovery, we determined this year again, as we did four years ago, to make careful enquiry as to all the facts in the case, and combining all anew, to narrate the story of the discovery as the parties related it to us. Here is the account.

The man from whom the specimen was first obtained told us himself, that he for years had been in the habit of gathering up all varieties of singular looking specimens and laying them by. That he had in his house great quantities of such things. That this skull he picked up in this way as a rather singular looking stone, and carried it his house, throwing it down in his chamber with lots of other things, without the least idea of what it was. That it lay there with the others two whole years, without his thinking anything about it. At the end of two years, they were clearing away things, and seeing this stone, he took it along with him down into the village. That throwing it upon the ground, he asked a man what it was. This man remarked he did not know,

but took it up and carried it into his store. Here ends the first man's story. We went to the second man, and asked him if he knew anything of the famous skull. He replied, "he guessed he did, for he worked four days upon it cleaning it up." We talked some time with him, but this was all the important information he gave, that while he did not suspect what it was, he yet spent four days (we suppose a part of four different days) cleaning it, and then gave it to a third man. This one told us he kept it awhile, and sent it to a Dr. Jones, seven miles away, by some persons who were carrying quartz specimens to him. Dr. Jones we could not find, as he had moved away; but this last man said that, in eight or ten days afterwards, Dr. Jones sent down to make enquiries, saying the specimen was a human skull. Yet Dr. Jones never did come himself to find out the facts. Some time after this Dr. Jones gave the skull to Prof. Whitney, and Whitney at length came to make enquiries. But long before Prof. Whitney came, the whole work in the mines had been abandoned, and the shaft was full of water, so that he could not see himself anything about where the skull was found.

Now this narrative, we believe, shows defects in the evidence too great for the discovery to prove of any scientific importance, without other clearly corroborative evidence in geology. First, the discoverer had no idea of its being of any importance, and threw it down with others for two years, with no care or thought of it. Human memory, in such cases, is generally too weak to be relied upon as to the specimen itself, as well as the exact time and place where it was found. But the first narrator said he took it out of the drift, just one hundred and twenty-eight feet deep, below old lava deposits jammed against the slanting rock on the east side. The man is a good man who told us this, but human memory is too uncertain in a case of no believed importance, for over two years. Again, the unvalued stone was left carelessly with others, unlabelled and unmarked for two years. It could have been changed by mistake, and so, really, picked up somewhere else. Once more: it passed through too many careless hands, none knowing what it was, and they might have got it changed, or even done it on purpose for a joke. Finally, the Doctor calls it a skull, and gives it to Professor Whitney, who, with little opportunity to get at the facts, with the shaft full of water, takes the story as all true, and in face of the belief of the christian world, and of the then almost whole class of geologists, quickly assenting to the account as true, commits himself to the position that the human race lived on the earth at an immense period back in time, some hundreds of thousands or millions of years. The conclusion is one of such great importance, that an intelligent man should have clearer evidence than this uncertain account, before he earnestly commits himself to it. We believe Prof. Whitney was guilty of an egregious blunder when asserting that this skull was found as it is reported to have been. We enquired of many men in the locality as to their impression of its discovery, and, with one exception, they were unanimous in saying they believed it a humbug. We object to no investigations or revelations of science, but we ask that science shall always wait for sufficient evidence before it assert its conclusions; and the more so, as the more that conclusion conflicts with general belief. Thus, of this skull we believe it too doubtful an affair to be of any scientific importance, unless strongly corroborated by other discoveries not yet made.

Who seriously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.

It is a blunder in the pursuit of happiness not to know that we have got it—that is, not to be content with a reasonable and possible portion of it.

Letter to Rev. Dr. Holbrook.

REV. J. C. HOLBROOK, D.D.
Dear Brother:—I notice, with some surprise, a letter addressed by you to me, in a recent issue of THE PACIFIC. I presume that courtesy to you requires some reply. I am sure that courtesy to the editors requires that my reply should be as brief as possible.

I thank you for the assurance of your good-will toward the conductors of the American Home Missionary Society. I trust it will correct the impression which had been made by the disparaging judgment which you had pronounced upon them, and by the erroneous statements of others concerning them, which you have published in THE PACIFIC.

You have our thanks, also, for your suggestions as to the best methods of conducting the affairs of this institution. They will be considered, and will have their just weight. Indeed, the measures you recommend have been under frequent consideration for forty years or more; and if I do not state here the reasons why they have not been adopted, I trust it will not be inferred that they have been rejected without reason, or against reason. You justly claim that you "have had much experience in the work of Home Missions at the front." May I not claim that the Executive Committee of this Society has had much experience at the rear, where alone its affairs can be administered?

In a former article in THE PACIFIC, you made a conclusive argument against an imaginary "rule of the Society which prevented their aiding feeble city churches, where the salaries of the pastors must necessarily be larger than in rural places." I replied that no such rule ever existed, as the case of your own church and many others proved. You now explain, that the rule which you "objected to was not one that precluded it altogether, but that limited it to those not paying over \$2,000 salary." You will be glad to learn that no rule of this sort ever existed. The committee decide each case on its merits; subject to no rule but that of a wise economy and consistency in the distribution of the Lord's money—much of it the gift of the Lord's poor. Whether this rule was violated in the case of the church at Stockton, to which you refer, is a question which I cannot discuss here, but we shall be most happy to submit to the judgment of any intelligent friend of Home Missions in California.

You maintain that whenever there is a deficiency of funds in the treasury, the Society should borrow the money to pay the missionaries, "as the American Board does." To this I reply, that the American Board does not borrow money. It sometimes overdraws its treasury, by issuing bills of exchange, payable six months after their date, but it makes no loans. If it did, it has the means of securing them. But this Society has no property, and therefore no credit in the money market. The executive committee cannot borrow a dollar except by pledging the individual credit of its members. By what law are they bound to do this? The laymen in the committee are active business men, using their money and their credit in their business. They cannot, should not, will not, hold \$30,000, \$40,000, or \$50,000, subject to the call of the Society in any emergency. Moreover, they have given their services to the Society cheerfully, gratuitously, and at great sacrifice, week after week, for twenty, thirty, some of them for nearly forty years, besides contributing liberally to its funds. Are they, for that reason, to be held personally liable for all its debts? They do not think so; I do not; do you? I notice that those who would lay this burden upon the shoulders of the committee, do not incline to touch it with one of their fingers. Which of them will place the needed funds or credit at our disposal? We are ready to receive proposals.

You think the policy you propose would be more "just and humane" to the missionaries than the one now adopted. But the missionaries do not think so. The committee do not think so. They have tried both. Formerly they

borrowed money in time of need—sometimes at great inconvenience and peril to themselves—and appealed to the churches for the means to meet their notes in the banks. The churches did not respond. The debt grew; and they were obliged, after all, to cease borrowing, and throw the burden on the churches where it belonged. Have you ever undertaken to awaken a missionary spirit, and open the hearts and purses of a congregation, by appealing to their sympathies in behalf of a few New York merchants, whose notes were lying in the banks and might be dishonored? If you have not, you may thank God that there is one kind of Home Missionary experience, in which some of us have had the advantage of you.

Our Presbyterian brethren have had a similar experience. A year ago, their Board of Home Missions had a debt to missionaries of \$30,000. They borrowed the money, and made an appeal to the churches for relief. Three months later, the debt had reached \$50,000. They borrowed that amount, and repeated their appeal. Three months later the debt had increased to \$100,000. Then they did what you advise us to do in like circumstances. They resolved to issue no more new commissions. At the end of four months, they say the resolution spread consternation along the frontier, and many a little flock began to despair," etc.; and though their debt still amounted to \$85,000, of which, \$35,000 (an amount equal to the entire indebtedness of this Society) was due to missionaries, they wisely rescinded the resolution. Our executive committee took the other course. They declined to borrow, kept on with their work, but cried aloud for help; and in three months the debt was extinguished. It is hard to withhold payments due to missionaries, even for a single week, but it is a great deal harder to withhold commissions altogether. So the missionaries think. So I understood you to think, a year and a half ago. When the Society was in debt in 1870, the executive committee, for that reason, in part, withheld a commission from you, and you blamed them for it. In 1871, they sent you a commission, although they could not pay you promptly, and you thanked them for it. The missionaries prefer the present system. No one of them, except yourself, has suggested a change; but many of them have urged us, for their sakes, to adhere to the existing policy. But we hope that hereafter we shall need a policy in regard to this matter; and, to this end, we invoke the powerful aid of your voice and pen. Yours affectionately,

D. B. COE.

The Bible.

The Jews as a nation must have been blessed indeed in having the Bible as a law to govern them; and if at the present time a nation were governed by no other laws than those of the blessed book, it would be blessed indeed. It contains so complete a system that nothing can be added to it or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done. It affords a copy for a ruler, and a rule for a subject; it gives instruction and counsel to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate. It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with a sentence. It gives directions for burials and weddings; it teaches a man how to set his house in order and make a will; it appoints a dowry for the wife; and reveals vengeance on every oppressor. It sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule, and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents; and enjoins obedience on children. It commands the subjects to honor, and the servants to obey. It is the first book, the best book and the oldest book in all the world; it contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed; it contains the best laws that ever were planned; it brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comfort to the inquiring and disconsolate.

late; it exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory; it is a brief history of all that is past. It is a book of wisdom that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise, a book of truth that detects all lies and confutes all errors; and a life, that shows the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in all the world; the most authentic and the most entertaining history that ever was published; it contains the most early antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds; it describes the celestial, terrestrial and infernal worlds; and the origin of the angelical myriads, human tribes and infernal legions; it will instruct the most accomplished mechanic and profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skillful arithmetician, and puzzle the wisest anatomist. It corrects the vain philosopher, and guides the wisest astronomer. It is a book of travels, narrations and lives. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced, and the best testament that ever was signed! To understand it, it is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the king's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the housewife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion. It is the school boy's spelling book, and the learned man's masterpiece; it is the ignorant man's dictionary and the wise man's directory; it encourages the wise, the warrior, the racer, the overcomer; and that which crowns all is, that the author is without partiality and without hypocrisy, for in him is no variableness, nor shadow of turning.

F. R. G.

Southern California.

DEAR PACIFIC:—This place of Riverside—a sort of colony enterprise—is only about eighteen months old. The population, all told, in the village and vicinity is not far from two hundred. Religious services have been held here almost from the first, chiefly under the direction, and by the aid, of the American Home Missionary Society. Yet, until now, there has been no organization of a church. Yesterday, however, April 21st, there was a church organized—"The First Church of Christ of Riverside." It is Congregational, and has as a basis (confession of faith and covenant) the first model given in the "Handbook of the Congregational Churches of California." The council consisted of Rev. J. T. Willis, and T. Evans, delegate from Los Angeles; and M. H. Crafts, delegate from San Bernardino. Eight persons form the nucleus of this church. Others stand ready to unite. Not many months hence, its numbers, we hope, will be doubled, if not more.

Allow me here to call the attention of Congregational brethren above, both lay and clerical, to the forthcoming meeting of the Southern Association of California, to be held at San Bernardino, on the 20th of June next. We send greeting to them all, and ask any of them that can come to do so. But we especially desire that we may be remembered in prayer. The field is wide—the work hard—the laborers few. "Brethren, pray for us."

Another word too, right here, to all whom it may concern. We need, here at Riverside, a chapel for worship. The need is imperative. It is vital to our growth and prospects. If only we can have it, and have it soon, there can be no doubt as to the result. It will ensure progress; it will command for the enterprise respect and influence; it will establish the church permanently, as a verity and a fact. But the people are few and needy. They require help. Who will "come over with the money and help us?" For particulars refer to Rev. J. H. Warren, Superintendent of the A. H. M. S. for California; or to the pastor, whooping and to I believe, I. W. ALEXANDER, of the poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

The Unity of the Scriptures.

In both the Old and New Testaments we discern evidences of a divine origin. What if the records appear fragmentary and incomplete! Cannot the work of an architect be discerned even in old ruins? Will not even snatches of an anthem betray by its harmony and melody the name of its author? With this evidence of the divine origin of the scriptures, there is presumptive proof of the unity of the sacred canon. When we see a certain architect, paper in hand, standing on the corner-stone recently laid in the old Yerba Buena Park, there is presumptive evidence that the lumber and stones that are being brought thither sustain a definite relation to the proposed City Hall. Examining the plan and specifications, we find that the stones correspond in number and size with the requirements of the architect, and that the timbers are adapted for the location assigned them. Of these facts the casual observer is ignorant. He must take pains to inform himself, else that pile of stone and lumber will be to him a mass of rubbish.

The heedless or the indolent student of the Bible sees little or no connection between the law of Moses and the gospel of Christ. He is quite ready to accept practically the theory that the Old Testament is designed for one purpose and the New Testament for another, and that the design of the former was accomplished when Christ came, while the latter entirely supercedes or opposes it.

The unity of the scriptures appears in the fact that both Testaments are witnesses concerning Christ. The Old Testament in its fragmentary sketches, its personal history, its prophetic utterances, points to Christ. "They are they which testify of Christ." Moses wrote of Christ. "Throughout the New Testament we discover the old law living again in a new and spiritual life; not embalmed and laid aside with reverential care in a grave, but arisen from the dead and alive for ever—more like its Divine founder."

In the scriptures, we see the glory of the sun of righteousness reflected in the utterances of patriarchs, prophets and apostles. All have their faces turned towards the true light, and whether the radiance that streams from the cross of Christ causes the faces of apostles to shine with exceeding brightness, or merely flickers upon the countenances of distant patriarchs, who from afar catch glimpses of the rising sun, it is still the same radiance. In their united utterances there is a completeness that needs no supplement. They have followed along the pathway of the ages, pointing the race to a Saviour yet to come; and when he was revealed, their words continued to be concerning Him, and not another yet to come. The testimony of all these witnesses of Jesus the Messiah and Redeemer, gives unity amid diversity to the book of books, and strengthens our faith in its divine authority.

CALKINS AND SARAH SMITH.—The Buffalo Presbytery has a job on its hands like unto that which has lately occupied the Presbytery of Brooklyn. The Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of the North Presbyterian church in that city, unwarned by the fate of Dr. Cuyler, did on the evening of Sunday before last invite one Sarah Smith to preach in his pulpit; and also, after the sermon, did arise and say that, at the request of his session, he had invited the said Sarah to preach every evening during the week.

A Barrier View.—The Baptist Union says there are thousands in Calvinistic churches, who believe and teach just what Methodists teach, and they are recognized as good Calvinists. Do we ask for advocates of a general atonement? The most distinguished of them we find in Calvinistic denominations. The ablest defenders of the freedom of the human will are found in the same fellowship. We have passive regeneration and human dependence preached with quite as much emphasis by Methodists as by Presbyterians. The most absolute free-will that we ever heard preached was by representative men in Calvinistic sects.

Religious Miscellany.

Conscience!

This inward monitor of virtue and indicator, judge and jury of waywardness, is, like every other unborn or attained, and cultivated elements to human elevation, subject to education and culture. The nature of its promptings is ever in exact proportion to the moral or spiritual attitude of its owner. One man will boast of achievements and acquirements which another is ashamed to confess to himself. The ideal of perfection is the law and gospel of conscience. If ever this ideal consists of superiority in the art of taking scalps, or saving souls, conscience is appeased by success in either. Scaples, once secured, are facts; can be numbered, assorted and paraded to the admiring gaze of copper-colored nobility. Souls, assisted, improved, regenerated, bear no trophies perceptible to the worldly eye, accustomed to judge christianity by its productiveness of material gains. Victories of a spiritual nature are recorded in heaven; and are not only unappreciated by the world, but excite the contempt and hatred of the disciples of ostentation, piety and self-established respectability. Christians must be prepared for all trials. To suffer—suffer daily, hourly reproach for the glory of heaven's truth—is and must be the lot of all who strive upward, and make christian perfection as taught and exemplified by our Master, their law and gospel of conscience. Thorny and bitter often is the path. Yet there is something so soul-ennobling in the consciousness of enduring for his sake; and for the sake of eternal good, that pain eventually becomes our friendly, though severe teacher. We begin to feel its necessity as a stimulant of endeavor, and above all, as an effective uproter of old the Adam, "self."

This individual, with all its vaunted respectability and arrogant pretentiousness, has not one particle of true honor in its composition. Ejected by one door, it enters by another; having every imp of passion, frailty and folly for its door-opener, and entertainer. Yet, even though we ignore every prompting and precept of "self" and evil habit, we use endeavors to propagate truth and happiness, free of what might create suspicion as to our motives, we may still fail in accomplishing anything but failure—failure complete and overwhelming. Conscience feels ill at ease, and insists upon an immediate thorough cross-examination as to the cause of defeat and loyalty of the forces employed in the disaster. Invariably then, we discover that we failed of ourselves. We were wanting in energy, and perseverance, and selection of means. We set our own judgment in advance of that of our teacher, and we failed accordingly. Humbled, we bow to his superior wisdom; resolve for once and all times, to be guided solely by duty—draw near to him for instruction and strength. In this wise we near our Creator. Conscience attains a higher sphere and more definite plain of action; and hope for the better quickens its accusations, and experience notes its warning.

It happens though, sometimes, that we meet with cases which defy any precept of truth, fling her offerings of charity back in its face, sneer at love as an imposture, and scout patience and forbearance as base and cowardly. To one, whose besetting sin is pride, and who indulges in dreams of manly independence, it is a bitter cup to have his advances thus treated with scorn, and even abhorrence; to be judged and condemned by a standard of human depravity to which he has always been a stranger. But, was not he who was without sin treated even worse? Can you expect better? How Satan urges you to retaliate in something else, but kindness; how he points to your powers of pouring gall and pining ungratefulness as the legitimate lever to elevate mankind, and make known your worth and potency. Just listen to him, and conscience will have new cause to call a court-martial; till finally worn threadbare and hollow by continuous betrayal and non-conformity to its precepts, it turns traitor itself, and you will go down hill at a much greater speed than you ever attained in climbing up.

Does, however, your conscience speak you clear of all frail and unworthy motives, and it becomes apparent that you lack the talent and endowments to accomplish good in certain quarters; then there is but one christian course to pursue, viz.—leave them alone. Either God has hardened their hearts like Pharaoh's, or Providence has ordained other agencies for their regeneration. Christ came near hastening his doom by preaching in his native village. And though martyrdom may be, under certain circumstances, desirable; there is more true heroism in living than dying for the truth. No genuine christian will fear death; (he can only gain by it) but it is his duty to live, endure, and strive to do good as long as God permits.

There is no need of ignoring aught pertaining to true manhood (or womanhood) in the christian. In fact, we can not see how one can exist without the other. By absolutely refusing to stoop to folly, falsehood, or prejudice, to gain whatever end, you will be on the safe side of true honor and respectability. This rule neither interferes with the teaching of truth, nor is, in any wise, antagonistic to the precepts of faith, love, and charity. Evil cannot lend its weapons for the furtherance of good. Providence alone can avail itself of the scourges of ill for man's correction, and stay its rod.

Let no bitter feeling rise in your breast for want of success in spreading christianity. Perhaps a look at the fact will remind you what a hopeless case you

were once, and what terrible lessons and heavenly forbearance were necessary to guide you aright, and pave your steps to deliverance from evil. J. C. K.

Romish Cruelty.

That cruel and murderous spirit, a trait of the dangerous classes who are found in most Romish countries, has received a new exemplification in a probably fatal assault upon a teacher in Pennsylvania. Nothing so frightful in religious history has recently occurred. In Italy, and even Spain, the hand of the Romish assassin has been stayed; it is left America to offer the worst examples of papal cruelty and intolerance, and to witness patiently outrages that in Rome or Vienna would meet with instant and terrible retribution. In the town of Centralia, Pennsylvania, E. C. Greene, a teacher generally esteemed, and of superior ability, is at the head of one of the public schools. He happened, in private conversation, to reply vigorously to a Romish acquaintance who argued against Protestantism, and had treated it with little respect. The conversation was reported to the priest; the next Sunday, the Romish children were forbidden to attend the school. An effort was soon after made to remove Greene from his position; when the School Board refusing to consent, the Roman Catholics formed a plan to murder him. Since the death of Jean Calas, at Toulouse, indeed, no act of religious violence has surpassed in cold vindictive malice this dreadful scene enacted in a small town of Pennsylvania, under the protection of American law.

One morning the teacher—and it was but a few days ago—entered his school. He found sitting there three men whom he did not know, and one pupil, a Miss Strauser. The strangers had enquired for Mr. Greene of the young girl and were waiting for him. She saw them enter into conversation with him, but as he bent down over the stove to open the door, one of the men struck him a severe blow with a slung shot. She now strove to escape, but a ruffian seized her and threatened to shoot her if she dared to give the alarm. With what terror and confusion, we may well imagine, Miss Strauser was forced to look on while the assassins beat the teacher until they thought him dead, and then cut off one of his ears. They made their escape, and although several persons have been arrested and taken before Miss Strauser, she has not been able to identify any one of them. It is possible that horror and alarm may have confused her senses. Meantime Mr. Greene lies in a dying condition. After his terrible wounds he contrived to get up, walk out of the school-house, and was found lying upon the earth, bleeding and insensible. His head is severely cut, his skull is fractured in two places, one ear entirely gone, and his mind has not sufficiently returned to enable him to relate the particulars of the assault, or describe the persons who attacked him.

That a citizen holding one of the most respectable and useful stations in the community, the head of a public school, should be set upon by assassins because he spoke openly in defence of his religion, is a circumstance in itself sufficiently shocking. No one's life or person, it seems, is any longer safe, who ventures to doubt the divinity of Mary or the supreme authority of the Pope. He is liable to have his skull fractured, his ears cut off, to be exposed without protection to the utmost malice of that large criminal population that seems to grow up naturally under the shelter of the Romish church. Statistics show that more than three-fourths of our criminals and paupers are Roman Catholics. In the city of Rome, under the papal rule, the number of murders and assassinations was infinitely greater than in any other city. But the circumstances attending the assault upon Mr. Greene serve to render it singularly alarming. For some time before it occurred, the town of Centralia had been filled, by the Romish priests and their adherents, with pamphlets denouncing the public schools. The Romish population had been incited to intense fanaticism. The priest aided in encouraging the dangerous spirit of the people, and the assassins seem to have been urged on to their dreadful deed by the open countenance of the Romish church; nor have priests or people repented of their crime even in the presence of their dying victim. It is stated that many Roman Catholics exult over his fate, and declare that he shall never be allowed to leave the town alive. Several Protestants who expressed their sympathy for the teacher have been threatened with violence, and are now removing from Centralia with their families, lest they, too, may be assaulted, maimed, or murdered.

What patriotic American can hear, without shame and indignation, this last outrage of the Romish population? Is freedom of speech no longer to be known among us? Is the press to be silenced by the worst elements of society? Shall a foreign sect be permitted to encourage in our midst murderers and assassins? A feeble effort has been made in a Roman Catholic periodical to remove from its people the odium of a long series of acts of violence fatal to the peace of the community, by asserting that other sects are equally guilty with its own. But this assertion is plainly untrue. No other religious sect attacks teachers as at Hunter's Point, or leaves them bleeding and dying as in the school-house at Centralia. A Romish mob struck down, with fearful wounds, an ardent preacher at Ogdensburg, and another at Soranton. Three times have the streets of New York been filled with bloodshed and terror by the religious bigotry of its Romish population. The Romish press, on several occasions before the fall of the priestly rule in our city, strove to excite its people to assault publishers and authors who ventured to denounce the fatal spread of Romish influence, the corruption and

degradation of the Romish officials; nor is there any part of the country that does not abound in constant proofs of the malice and the cruelty that prevail unrestrained amidst the ignorant members of that sect which alone opposes the education of the people. It is the bigotry of ignorance and of selfish isolation that has made our Romish population the source of political tumults, of private assassinations, of unbounded pauperism and crime. It is at the direct command of an Italian priest that they are taught to hate the teacher and the public school; to separate themselves from their fellow-citizens in the cloth and pride of a barbarous degradation; to create, in our midst, a mental China or Japan, and fill the cities of the New World with the cruelty and the vice that have just been expelled from the capitals of Europe.

Accomplished, intelligent, respected by the good and wise, Mr. E. C. Greene has fallen a victim to the malice of a foreign sect and Italian priests. If he recovers, he will always bear with him the mark of the persecutor's hand; if he dies, his death will call down a bitter retribution upon the priests and the people who have plotted his destruction. Will any patriotic American rest for a moment while this great crime goes unpunished—while the martyr to his faith is dead, and his assassins are hidden by the sympathies of his religious opponents? Nothing but the most rigorous inquiry, the most decided punishment, will satisfy the indignation of the people. It is a case in which every citizen should interest himself, since it involves the welfare of all; it differs from every common assassination, since it is the most fearful of a long series of acts of sectarian bigotry, of papal assaults upon the free school and the freedom of the intellect. Let every patriotic American aid in enforcing the rigors of the law; let the common voice of the country put an end at once to this reign of terror, which the foreign priests would establish among us, and the wounds of the martyred teacher at Centralia will not have cried out in vain.

The condition of our foreign Romish population, in fact, is becoming so dangerous to public order and good morals, as to require immediate legislative action. The poor vanity, the diseased intellect of an Italian Pope has roused his spiritual subjects to new violence, to unexampled fanaticism. The ignorant and half-savage throngs who have swarmed over the ocean from the Irish shores, are taught by their priests and bishops to avoid the softening influence of American civilization, and live in isolated barbarism. "We will not permit our children to attend the same schools with yours, lest their faith and morals suffer," exclaims a Romish paper, representing a population from whence comes two-thirds of the criminals that prey upon the community. "We refuse to pay your school-tax," adds another, conscious at the same moment that eighty per cent. of the public and private charity distributed annually in the great American cities is doled out to Roman Catholic paupers, who, if they were educated, might maintain themselves. A Romish bishop in the West urges his flock to prefer ignorance to instruction at the public school; would revive the happy day when, in Ireland, the priest stood in the road that led to the parish school-house and whipped the children who attempted to enter, back to their hovels. But it is quite impossible for any modern community to permit any portion of its members to remain in this dangerous condition; and every free state is entitled to insist that its voters should be properly prepared for their important duties. We welcome the emigrants of Europe to our shores; but self-preservation demands that they shall submit to the processes necessary for their purification and enlightenment; at least their children must be made to pass through the alchemy of the public school, and be transformed into conscientious freemen.

Compulsory education is admitted in Europe to be the only effective means of combating pauperism and crime. The outrages of the priests have been everywhere disregarded; the idle prejudices of the superstitious treated with contempt; nor can the triumph of the system be longer delayed in our own country. We are weary of recording the growing series of Romish outrages. The assassins of Centralia, the Protestant families flying from persecution, the triumph and exultation of the instigators of the crime, the martyred teacher, must arouse the nation to decided action. If the Romish priests still object to the purification, the reform of their people, they may be pointed, as a conclusive argument, to their most recent victim—his fractured skull, his maimed head, and shattered brain.—*Eugene Lawrence, in Harper's Weekly.*

USEFUL WATCH-DOGS.—In one of our Eastern towns there lived a man who was a bold leader in all opposition to religion. He delighted in finding out all inconsistencies in the lives of Christians, and was sure to publish them through the whole neighborhood. This seemed to be his chief delight. For some reason he made up his mind to remove to another part of the country. Meeting the pastor of the church one day, he said, after passing the usual salutation: "Well, I suppose you know that I am going to leave town soon, and you will probably be glad of it." "Glad of it! Why, no," said the minister; "you are one of our most useful men; and I think I shall hardly know how to spare you." This took the man all aback. He didn't know what to make of it, and asked: "How is that?" "Why," rejoined the minister, there can't be a sheep that gets a foot out of this fold, but that you will always bark from one end of the town to the other. I really think you have been one of the most useful watch-dogs that I ever knew."—*Parish Visitor.*

Read Pacific Agency on sixth page.

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Read Pacific Agency on sixth page.

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1872.

Publisher's Notice.

Owing to the increased patronage of our friends, we have enlarged *The Pacific* by adding two more pages. We are glad to chronicle the growing prosperity of our denominational paper, and with "Excelsior" for our motto hope to still further enlarge and ever merit the many good wishes and liberal patronage of which *The Pacific* has been thus far the recipient.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION will meet at San Buenaventura, the third Thursday of June, (June 20th) at 7 o'clock p.m. Programme as follows:

Opening Sermon, by J. T. Wills.
Text for Plans of Sermons, John ii: 25 and 26.
Essay—Relation of the Press to the Pulpit, by J. A. Johnson.
Discussion—Is lay preaching desirable? opened by S. Bristol.
Essay—Adaptation of the Congregational Idea to the religious wants of Southern California, by Josiah Bates.
Discussion—Are special services for children desirable? opened by J. T. Wills.
Essay—The Sabbath-school, its uses and abuses; by I. W. Atherton.
Home Missionary Conference.

All former pupils of Mt. Holyoke Seminary and of the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio, now on the Pacific coast, are requested to send their address and that of others whom they know to Mrs. C. T. Mills, Mills Seminary, Brooklyn, preparatory to a reunion to be held there May, 15th.

Our old college friend, Peters, M.C. from Maine, has been introducing resolutions, and trying to stir up the Congress to request the Administration to waive the claim for indirect damages for the Alabama's destruction. The Congress has done nothing openly, but we suppose the pressure of influence has been brought to bear upon the Cabinet. And now we are informed that the claim will be withdrawn on certain conditions, which will probably be conceded, and then the affairs of the Arbitration, at Geneva, will be pushed steadily forward. We are glad that the point is yielded. It is almost magnanimous on our part. We believe, still, that we ought to have such damages; but we confess that we do not know how to come at them, nor where to limit them.

A State Republican Convention was held at Sacramento, last week, of very respectable materials and numbers, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Republican National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia, in June. The resolutions were brief and true and good; and the emphatic endorsement of Gov. Booth was specially deserved. The delegates to the national convention, so far as we personally know them, are worthy men. They are instructed to vote for General Grant for president; but are instructed for no one as vice-president. These instructions are, we believe, in accord with the almost unanimous feeling of the Republicans of this state. That the Cincinnati convention represents any very popular sentiment we can not perceive; for, if it did, there would be some grand uprising on this coast, of which we hear and see nothing. Are we too slow; or is that convention too fast?

When the prince of apostles, after grouping together some of the noblest virtues, declared that charity outshone them all, he no doubt had in his mind not only the intrinsic value of the latter, but also its rarity. The very thing we most need, we most neglect. There are few men in whom the grace of charity is rounded in full, bountiful proportions, with power to illuminate the whole character. For, be it remembered, charity is not indifference to the faults of others, nor a want of tender sensibility about right and wrong. If it were charity to think lightly of sin, then its exercise would be no rare virtue. But to be keenly alive to the wrong that is in men, and impatient with wrong everywhere, and yet be ready to put the best possible construction on the motives of others—to consider that there may be extenuating circumstances which ought to modify the severity of our judgment—this disposition, the genuine article, is in great demand. We need more of it in the churches, more of it as between the different professions and callings, and more of it among those of like professions and callings. If any two words carry with them a force of appeal to the exercise of a virtue which would revolutionize men's feelings toward each other, and insure peace and good will for all, they are, "judge not."

There has recently appeared the translation into English of a treaty said to have been concluded between China and Japan, though not yet ratified. Now that the Chinese Emperor has broken off, and has got his hand in, he seems

to be intent upon completing the diplomatic circle, and getting into treaty relations with all treating nations. For various reasons, it would seem that China's first treaty should have been made with Japan, and not her last. The Japanese are her nearest neighbors on the East; they are of a kindred stock; they use nearly the same characters in writing, and the written languages of the two countries are not very dissimilar; the dominant religion of each Empire is the same; and all can see that the two nations must be first cousins to each other, if one be not the aunt of the other. It is probable that this treaty is only the putting into writing the unwritten laws of the national intercourse of past centuries. That intercourse may have been rather stiff and reserved, and it is therefore possible for the two empires "henceforward to draw closer to each other."

Indeed, in this new era of commerce, it becomes necessary that the two peoples should be on more intimate terms than ever before. They have but little choice in the matter. To us it is gratifying to note the progress of events, and to feel that the world moves. It is thus that the common origin and destiny of mankind gets a new endorsement, and that the real brotherhood of the race is acknowledged. Soon we hope to see a deeply-felt need of christianity duly acknowledged.

Reports from some missionaries in Syria come, confirming the rumor of the destruction of Antioch in Syria, and some neighboring villages; by an earthquake which occurred two weeks after our Inyo earthquake happened. There are no earthquake belts or zones on the globe, but there are, and always have been, some regions more subject to earthquakes than others; but we know of no region absolutely exempt from them; and of few regions where they are often destructive. The heavier earthquakes of ancient history have all been in regions which are subject to earthquakes more or less in modern times. And nearly all the heavy earthquakes have happened somewhere in the vicinity of active or recently active volcanoes. So that the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes result from the operation of identical or kindred causes. About three centuries before the christian era, Seleucus, the successor of Alexander the Great, built a city near the mouth of the Orontes, and called it Antioch, after the name of his father. It had its calamities and misfortunes, but steadily grew and increased for four centuries, and more. In the time of Christ and of his apostles, Antioch was the seat of opulence, trade, culture, and power; and was the largest city east of the Mediterranean, and near its shore. It monopolized the business of the far east, or shared it with Alexandria. During the first two centuries, christian churches flourished there, and at Baalbec, in Coele Syria, near the sources of the Orontes. Finally came a decline of enterprise, business, population, and wealth. But these things were only the foreshadows of misfortune. Heavy and destructive earthquakes came, one after another, till the whole region was measurably desolate and forsaken; and finally, and worse than earthquakes, the Mohammedan conquest swept everything good away and has kept the land in a half ruined condition unto this day; but not without some assistance from a sympathetic earthquake now and then. If we recall events aught, it is now about thirty-five years since the occurrence of the last previous severe earthquake in Syria. We presume the reports that have reached us so far have come in an exaggerated form. The loss of human life, in particular, is likely to be very much overestimated. Nevertheless, there is a genuine call, no doubt, for sympathy and aid in that poor and unhappy country, now doubly distressed. Most of the people live in humble abodes, from hand to mouth, and put far away the day of forethought, toil, and accumulation of means for a rainy, or shaky day. There are a few christians in that region, its sole brightness and hope, for whom we may pray, and to whom send something more shapely, though not better.

The Sacramento Record on Christian Missions.

I picked up a copy of the *Sacramento Record*, in a hotel-reading-room the other day, containing a very singular paragraph on Christian Missions. Among other things, it said: "No man has a right to go to China or Japan, and insult the people by telling them that their religion, sanctified to them by the usage of a thousand years, maybe, is a mockery and a sham. It is better policy for us to let the Japanese religion alone."

Laying the paper down, I could not help thinking what would have been the result if the Christians in the early centuries had adopted the *Record's* "policy."

If they had said: "Let those Northern barbarians alone. They have a religion of their own, 'sanctified to them by the usage of a thousand years, maybe,—we have no right to tell them that it is a mockery and a sham.'"

"Let them enjoy paganism, and revel in the usages of their chosen idolatries. They do not want their religion to be disturbed. Let us stay at home and enjoy our Christianity here around the shores of the Mediterranean."—Where would the civilization have been, out of which the *Sacramento Record* itself has sprung?

In fact, what do not England and America owe, to-day, to those early Christians, for acting on a "policy" exactly the reverse of that recommended by the *Record*, and carrying Christianity where it was not wanted, even at the expense of their lives? What does not the world owe to them? It hardly becomes us, in this age of "advanced thought," to withhold from Japan, or China, or India, or any other part of the world, the knowledge of Christianity to which we ourselves owe everything valuable.

The Assault upon a Missionary at Yuchow.

The recent assault upon Rev. Mr. Pierson, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Yuchow, North China, was made by a mob numbering several hundred men. He had been preaching on the street as was his custom, and had started homeward leading by the hand a Chinese boy eleven years of age, the son of a native convert and himself a baptized child. The presence of the child with the missionary awakened the suspicions of the crowd that "the missionary had given medicine to the child to make him like him." It seems that among the Chinese, if a grown person is seen with a child not related to him, he is supposed to have some evil purpose concerning the child.

On this occasion one of the street listeners stepped up and asked the missionary how he came by the boy, and what he was going to do with him. He received civil replies, but began to use insulting language, and was soon joined by a gathering crowd, who blocked the pathway of Mr. Pierson, calling out "foreign devil," "beat him!" "beat him!" Mr. P. took refuge in a shop, only to be repulsed by the shop keeper. He then threw himself into a corner of the room and braced himself against the attacks which were already being made upon him by the mob. Sticks, bats and stones were hurled at him in the wildest manner. He was successful in parrying off many of the blows, but he received a large share of them upon his head and breast, and the blood flowed freely from his wounds and nose.

One native, not then a convert sprang out from the crowd and stood in front of the missionary declaring his innocence and begging for his life to be spared. This man was thereupon beaten and dragged off, although his words may have had some influence with the mob, for they soon desisted from their violent attack, and permitted Mr. P. to make his way home without other disturbance than that arising from excited words and threatenings of further evil. The native above referred to afterwards told Mr. P. that he tried to save him "for Jesus, sake." He has since become an earnest inquirer after truth.

Word was at once sent to Peking of the disturbance, and the American Minister, Mr. Low, took up the matter with considerable vigor. Mr. Holcomb, the acting Secretary of Legation, was sent to Yuchow, bearing a strong letter from the Chinese Prince, Kung, to a Yuchow magistrate directing him to attend to the matter at once. The result was that seven of the evil doers were punished by having to wear wooden collars, four for two weeks and three for a month; many others were arrested; silver to the value of 300 Mexican dollars was paid the Secretary; a proclamation was posted in the streets concerning the assault and the punishment visited upon the offenders, and the announcement was made officially that speedy punishment would follow the repetition of the assault. It is gratifying to see such vigor displayed on the part of our minister in China, and such promptness on the part of the Chinese officials in punishing the offenders.

It may be that this case of persecution will help forward the work of Christ in North China. Indeed, word comes that since the assault the number of daily inquirers after truth has been larger at Yuchow than ever before.

A STEP FORWARD.—We clip this item from the *Call's* dispatches:

Portland, April 23. At the school meeting last evening, the following motion was carried without a dissenting voice: "that the colored schools of the city be abolished, and the children of those schools be entitled to admittance to the other schools."

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.
WED. EVE., APRIL 24th, 1872.

When Jesus said: "I am meek and lowly in heart," he spoke, I think, not merely of the laws of his government, the rules of his service, the nature of his yoke, but of his personal disposition and character as well. Not only is his rule mild and gentle, the reverse of all that is harsh and oppressive, but his spirit is meek and lowly.

In one sense it is a surprise to us to find this trait of meekness so prominent in his life. When we consider the rank of his being and the real dignity of his estate, we might expect to find him magnanimous, forbearing, gracious and forgiving, but the special quality of meekness does not seem to be in keeping with what he is.

And yet in another sense it is no surprise. Real greatness is always gentle. It can afford to be free from jealousy, irritation and self-assertion. Its dignity is always safe and invulnerable, though it wear this unassuming aspect. And then it belongs to Jesus, as our perfect example, and taking upon him all the sharpness of our human trials to show this temper for our copying. Certainly this was his character; all his life bore witness to it.

We are to learn it of him, and by the inspiration of his gentle mien and mighty though suffering patience, learn to possess it ourselves.

In us the quality is to be a lowly and humble self-estimate; a patient and unresentful reception of injuries, a personal bearing and tone toward all men, friend and enemies, that shall arrogate to ourselves nothing of superiority.

It would seem as though this spirit should be quite natural to a christian self-consciousness. What are we, and what have we that should minister to our pride? We are called sons of God; but it was only an adopting grace that brought us into such a privileged relationship. We live on heaven's charity. We are "unprofitable servants." Our love, our devotion, our prayers, our work, are all marred with imperfection and stained with selfishness and sin. We may well be meek and lowly.

It is a quality of great price in the estimation of our Lord. No demonstration of ours can be more pleasing to our master, for he sees his own spirit reproduced in us, his disciples.

The divine mind will not brook high thoughts and high looks in us. With great energy God exclaims, "Pride do I hate." The law of the kingdom is, "he that humbly himself shall be exalted, and he that exalteth himself shall be abased." The Infinite One has two chosen residences: "I dwell in the high and holy place; with him also who is of a humble and contrite heart."

It is everywhere a most impressive witness to the power of religion upon our hearts. It is natural to men to be angry at a slight, to require ill treatment, to feel self importance, to insist upon place and rights. And when a man is gentle, uncomplaining, peaceable and self-restrained under harsh approaches, it shows that some other than the spirit of the natural heart rules within him.

It is one of the clearest evidences of advancing saintliness. If one be really mounting into the plane of the higher Christian life, he will not show it by a lofty look, by a spirit of condescension to his brethren, by any consciousness of elevation. There will be in such an experience a growing self-discovery, and this will always be humbling; a more absolute dependence upon the grace and power of Jesus, and this depresses self; and especially a ripening likeness to Jesus, and he was "meek and lowly in heart." No spirit of censoriousness, of uncharitableness or superiority, will mark such a growth. Such a spirit will convincingly disprove what it assumes. The true evidence will be that "each esteems others better than himself."

The secret of Christian usefulness is in this quality of meekness. One who is himself lowly, quite the least of the saints and unworthy to be called a saint, can deliver any message he will to his brethren. In this spirit he can rebuke, exhort, warn, and stimulate other souls without offense and with winning effect. He does not talk down to them. He does not lift his crested attainments as shaming their delinquency. He speaks from a lowly level. He has nothing of which to boast over them. He feels that very likely they are nearer and dearer to his Lord than he. So in his attitude and manner and words he defers to them, while seeking their fellowship in Christian progress. In this attitude is his power. It disarms opposition. It has a wonderful vantage ground for lifting, because it stands beneath and uses all its strength upward.

We are to learn this spirit of our Master; to study his character and life till all the loftiness of self regard is taken out of us; to drink in the inspiration of his unassuming and self-denying gentleness and loveliness, till we are so saturated with it in heart and life and speech that we cannot offend.

Pictorial Advertising.

Advertisers are not only growing particular in the matter of elegant cuts and effective display work, which is but another name for picturesque advertising, typographically rendered, but are furnishing our wood cutters with so much of this picture business, and in so great a variety, that we expect an early epoch of pictorial advertising art, when the papers shall be dotted throughout with stylish cuts, and thus become the pleasure of adults, the delight of our children, and, perhaps, able assistants to our object teachers in the public schools. They will at least pass our pots and kettles, our harvesting machinery and school furniture down to posterity, and tell our children of our habits. How well we may now imagine the value of our newspapers when we think how valuable would have been one from Pompeii, had they been printed then. Think how interested we would be in the picture, even of a kitchen, as it existed when wheat was cracked by hand!

The great beauty of pictures seems, for an advertiser, to lie in the fact that one never tires of them. They are constant joys. Twice told tales may interest, but pictures three times seen must amuse. Why inquire the cause when the truth is so apparent? In the light of the fact that pictorial advertising is now so universal and so progressively popular, two facts should be borne in mind: the publisher should remember that he speaks against popular sentiments in refusing cuts, and the advertiser should not neglect to use handsome cuts where his business will permit.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Do our readers notice that it is *good news*, almost exclusively, which they read in these columns? Do they sometimes get the idea that every body's church is prosperous except their own? Does it seem as though things moved easily with all other people, and hard only with themselves? The fact is, all churches have hard times, more or less. Events occur, deeply painful; hindrances are encountered hard to overcome; heart-aches and discouragements are endured month after month in silence, because these are the facts which they do not like to tell, the recital of which would be injudicious—would sound like complaining, would help nobody. But whoever has hard work of it, bearing up the right and the true in a world so crowded still with error and with wrong, whoever has fellowship in Christ's suffering, may rest assured that all his brethren know how to sympathize with him, from actual experience. And to be reminded of this, once in a while, may assist us to pray one for another, if we can do nothing more.

At the last meeting of the Club, Rev. Dr. Boardman opened a conversation which proved to be very interesting, on the means of securing a better observance of the Sabbath in our state. The dissemination of right ideas through the pulpit and the press, home influence, Sunday school instruction, right examples on our own part, and the effusion of the Holy Ghost upon the churches, seemed to be the resources mainly relied upon to secure a Sabbath for California. At the next meeting, Prof. Benton will open conversation on "Losing grip." The place of meeting is No. 759 Market Street; the time, Monday at 1.30 P.M.

Next Sunday, the First Congregational church will worship, for the last time, in the old building on the corner of Dupont and California Sts. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the Lord's Supper will be received there, and the other Congregational churches of the city are invited to gather with the mother church, around the sacred board.

Rev. J. K. McLean, pastor elect of the First Congregational church in Oakland, arrived last week, and preached to his people for the first time last Sunday. His sermon, replete as it was with wise suggestions, and animated by a most genial Christian spirit, was a happy introduction to the work which we trust the Lord will make to be a large one and long-continued on this coast.

Seven persons were added to the Congregational church in Eureka, Humboldt county, at its last communion. We hear of a growing Sunday-school there, with large Bible classes—of increasing congregations, and general prosperity.

Dr. Scott's proposition to remove Danville Theological Seminary to San Fran-

cisco seems to be received with considerable favor in the East. The Louisville *Observer* and the Richmond, Va., *Central Presbyterian* are quoted by the *Occident* as agreeing in the fact that, as it is, and where it is, that Seminary "is a positive injury to the Church of Christ." Its endowments amount to \$165,000, and yield an income of about \$12,000 each year.

From the *Churchman*:—Rev. Geo. C. Lane, of Santa Rosa, now a deacon, is to be ordained to the priesthood on Friday, 3d inst.—St. Luke's Hospital acknowledges further receipts to the amount of \$204.00.—Twenty-six candidates were confirmed at Grace Church, in this city, on Sunday, the 21st ult.—Rev. Mr. Cowan proposes to establish a church school at Gilroy.—Rev. J. S. Thompson, who has been serving the Episcopal Church at Eureka, Humboldt county, as rector, is now on his way back to his home in Nova Scotia.—In St. Mark's Church, Salt Lake City, on Easter Day, seventeen children were baptized, and on April 4th, twelve persons were confirmed by Bishop Tuttle, the most of whom, on both occasions, were from the schools of the parish. A note from the Bishop says: "We are hoping to open St. Mark's Hospital, May 1st."

The Library of the California College at Vacaville, contains already about 1200 volumes.—Rev. R. H. Graves, who spent six months in missionary work among the Chinese in this city, was expected to take the steamer of the 1st inst. for Canton. He takes with him two other missionaries and their families.—Reports come from China that Bro. Dong Gong has suffered severely for his faith in Jesus. His father retained the money by means of which he hoped, to gain an education. He would not suffer him to speak to his mother of the religion of Jesus. He stripped and flogged him nearly to death, and threw him bound into the river. Eventually he escaped to Canton, distant over a hundred miles, where he is now under the protection of the missionaries.—*Evangelist*.

The Pacific Methodist College, at Santa Rosa, under the patronage of the M. E. Church South, is very prosperous. There are 196 students whose names are upon its roll, only 80 of whom are in the primary department.—Rev. J. Anderson, of Missouri, has been transferred to the California Conference of the Church South.

Sixty-six boys, one hundred and twenty girls and twenty-four adults were confirmed by Archbishop Allemany at St. Francis Church on Vallejo Street, on Sunday, 21st inst. So says the *Monitor*, and adds, among other compliments, the following: "The brilliancy of the lighted tapers on the altar, the white dresses, tasteful garlands and flowing veils of the girls presented a most attractive spectacle." "The greatest credit is due to the Rev. pastors of St. Francis and the Sunday school teachers, for the creditable manner in which the children departed themselves during the ceremonies."

The Taylor street M. E. Church in Portland, Oregon, took up a collection last month, amounting to \$151, for the Church Extension Society.—Rev. G. P. Weaver entered upon his duties as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, last Sunday.—The "M. E. Church Library Association" of Albany, Or., has determined to build a hall for its purpose. The pastor of the church superintends the work. We venture a guess that that Methodist Church in Albany is a living church; that it means to make its influence tell in all healthful directions, and that its blessings abound in the community where it is placed. At any rate, it has taken the lead—so far as we know—of all its sister churches on this coast, in undertaking efficiently and systematically to provide its people with a fresh, helpful and inspiring literature.

Not without reason the good people, native and foreign, of the Hawaiian Isles, are indignant at the terms used respecting them at the recent consecration of the English Bishop of Honolulu. The sermon on that occasion was preached by the Dean of Rochester; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of London, Winchester and Rochester, and Dr. Staley, recently bishop at Honolulu, being present. In this sermon, the act they were performing was characterized as "the sending forth of a missionary bishop to heathens and the refuse of civilization who mingled with them;" and as, on that account, "binding them in unity with the shining church" of apostolic days. Accordingly, Bishop Willis is supposed to be specially fitted for his position, because his ten years of pastoral work have been with "dock laborers and other wage-earning people." Dr. Damon of *Friend* answers these insinuations with the statements of facts

such as these: "Honolulu embraces a population of some ten or twelve thousand. One-fourth is made up of foreigners, principally Americans, English, Germans, and other nationalities. The majority are Hawaiians. We assert that there is not a city or town of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants anywhere which is better entitled to be styled a Christian city."

This statement is made not at random, but after personal observation of most of the principal cities both of America and Europe; and he adds: "There are few Christian cities or countries where the number of sittings in the various churches will more nearly correspond with the number of the inhabitants; where a larger proportion of the people can read and write; where the children are more generally gathered in Sabbath and week-day schools; where the Sabbath is more generally observed; where places of public amusement and drinking are more effectively closed upon the Sabbath; where, in all the business and social intercourse of life, the various races dwell together in more harmony; where every man's house is more essentially his castle; where the inhabitants of all classes are better protected in their persons and rights; where there exists a better type of Christian civilization; where there is less of the sectarian spirit; where a man is more respected, because he is a man, and behaving himself as a man and gentleman will be respected, from whatever part of the world he may come, or whatever may be his calling."

We have received, for publication, the following resolutions adopted by the Congregational church and Sunday-school in Nevada:

Resolved, That as a man, a Christian and a co-worker in the Sunday-school, we cheerfully recommend him to the confidence of all with whom his lot may be cast.

Resolved, That this school will ever hold him in grateful remembrance for what he has done in its service.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Pacific of San Francisco, and the Nevada Transcript, for publication.

Mrs. J. M. MONROE,
Miss Emma M. Smith,
Miss Anna M. Palmer,
E. M. PRESTON,
Supt. Sunday school, Nevada City, Cal.

The East.

PROFESSOR UPHAM'S LAST WORDS.—On Thursday night about twelve o'clock, as he was evidently suffering, it was said to him, "The angels are coming! the angels are coming!" repeating the words several times. With distinct utterance and manifest emotion, his eyes wet with tears, he exclaimed, "My soul is with God!" This was the first sentence clearly understood after his prostration with paralysis, and proved to be the last. It comprehends all.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Counsellors of Ingham University, Leroy, New York, Rev. L. D. Chapin of East Bloomfield, was invited to take the presidency of that institution. Mr. Chapin was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church in Ann Arbor, Mich., and afterwards professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of Michigan.

NEW DEPARTURE.—Immanuel church, New York city, which was established by the Rev. Dr. Thrall, as an Independent Episcopal organization, has been disbanded, and Dr. Thrall has withdrawn from the enterprise. Several families connected with the society have, however, clung together, and are about to organize a new Congregational church.

LARGE BEQUESTS.—The late Jedediah Huntington, of Norwich, Ct., left \$60,000 in real estate and money, to the "Eliza Huntington Memorial Home," \$10,000 to the Episcopal Board of Home and Foreign Missions, \$5,000 to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and \$5,000 to Trinity College, Hartford.

MERCER COLLEGE, Georgia, a state which has nearly one hundred and fifty thousand Baptists, has only three students studying for the ministry; while William Jewell College, in Missouri, where Baptist communicants number only about half as many, has fifty-two! It relieves the matter some to know that there are twelve students from Georgia studying at the Southern Theological Seminary.

SUMMARY.—The church in Lisbon, New York, has received fifty-four members, and the one in Binghamton, forty-two.—South Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, has subscribed \$61,825 for a new house.—The fund for Mr. Heworth has reached \$110,000.—Plymouth Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has raised \$40,000 for a new edifice.—A new church at Spencer, Iowa.—104

new members received at Leavenworth, First Church, Kansas.—Dr. Post remains at St. Louis.—New churches at New Malden, Kan., and at Stranger.—The revival in Lawrence, Kan., continues.—A new church organized at McMinnville, Tenn.—Plymouth Church, Charleston, S. C., has dedicated its house of worship.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' ATTENTION!—The twenty thousand members of the maine Congregational churches have sent this year only four young men into the different theological seminaries of the denomination; whereas thirty years ago, with a much less membership, they furnished annually four times as many. The Professors of Bangor Seminary say: "One of the most alarming facts in the history of the times, is the gradual but constant diminution of the number of young men who are entering or preparing to enter the gospel ministry. Before the war, the Bangor Seminary had for two or three years more than sixty names on its catalogue; while lately it has not had more than half that number—for the present year less than half."

News Summary.

City Items.

Putting the names of the streets on the street lamps is a good thing. On moonlight nights, if the lamps are not lighted, by getting out of the street, climbing the lamp-post and striking a match, you may read the name of the street distinctly, if the wind doesn't blow out your match.

The seventeenth anniversary of the organization of the Sunday School connected with Calvary Church, was duly observed last Sabbath. The services were held at the residence of Rev. Mr. Hemphill. "Consider the lilies, how they grow," was the verbal report by the Superintendent, with music, etc., comprised the services.

The extent and importance of the stock-raising business, and the slaughtering of animals in this city, may be judged of by the following figures, showing about the number of head of stock during a month by rail, steamer and on foot: 21,500 sheep, 4,500 beef cattle, 7,800 hogs, and about 2,000 calves. Frequently, from twenty to thirty car-loads of animals for the slaughter arrive here at a time.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle" is one thing, and freighted dressed beef, real pork and much more into the agricultural districts, is not much different. Much of the freight on the Stockton and other river boats is of this description. Benicia is supplied from this city, and several of the little towns along the San Joaquin receive their meat from the docks of the Stockton steamers—freighted from San Francisco.

On the 1st of May the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer America, Capt. Doane, will sail for Yokohama and Hongkong, connecting at Yokohama with the company's branch line for Shanghai, via Higo and Nagasaki. From May 10 to October inclusive an extra steamer will be despatched on the 16th of every month. When the sailing date falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday. This increase of mail service speaks volume for prospective business with the Orient during the summer.

Union Hall, the popular resort for festivals, is undergoing extensive improvements. On each side of the hall will be placed medallions, bearing the names of poets and composers of music, and the rear of the stage will be decorated with a handsome landscape. Busts of Shakespeare and Milton will occupy niches at the side of the stage. The front end of the hall will be ornamented with life-size figures of Washington, Franklin, Morse, and Fulton. With new arrangements of seats and galleries, the hall will hold 3,000 people. The estimated cost of the improvements is \$6,000.

It is evident that the recent rise of mining stocks is not wholly based upon fiction. Much of the excitement now apparent will subside. The stocks of mines which have been put on the market in advance of any actual knowledge of the quality of ore, or whether any mineral will be found, may turn out to be worthless. But the recent developments on the Comstock lode, at least, have settled the character of the lode, and have gone far, by way of analogy, to settle the character of other lodes which have heretofore been partially opened.

When the mines of the Comstock lode began first to fail, and the richest of them ceased to pay dividends, and required heavy assessments to prosecute explorations in barren rock, there was not only a shrinkage of many millions in nominal values, but the theory was stoutly maintained that there were no true silver-bearing lodes in the Comstock range. Some even went further, and declared that no such thing as a true silver-bearing lode had ever been found on the Pacific coast, north of Mexico. The "bottom has fallen out of the mines," was the current phrase of the bears. If it could once be demonstrated that we had found nothing better than pockets and false leads, silver mining on this coast would no longer attract capital, or insure prosperity. Millions had been spent in groping through worthless rock, the rich chimneys had been worked out, and what next?

The silver mines of Mexico and of South America were known to be true lodes, and as such, had never been exhausted. Some of them had been worked three centuries ago, were yielding better returns than ever before. The true lode never runs out: the false lode is indicated by chimneys and pockets—was the theory which received general assent.

As we understand the matter, the recent discoveries on the Comstock have furnished abundant proof that the true lode exists there, as certainly as in any of the mines of Mexico or South America. And this one fact is of much more consequence than the richness of any rock in sight to-day. Mines upon this lode, which have not paid a dollar for years, have a prospective value much greater than ever before. It may require great expenditures before paying rock can be reached; but many of the owners are as certain of reaching a vein of mineral-bearing rock, as they would be of the truth of any mathematical demonstration. In some cases, it is known just how far shafts or tunnels must be driven before the vein is reached. Not only has the true lode theory been demonstrated, but in several instances large bodies of rich ore are "in sight," which settles the quality of the ore to be taken out for years to come. The one fact of more importance than all others is, that by recent discoveries it is settled that the bottom has not dropped out of the Comstock mines; but that a true lode has been discovered underneath the barren rock of great richness and of inexhaustible extent; and this fact underlies the present excitement in mining stocks, although it may not warrant the wild speculation which is sure to follow such a discovery.

The mining expenditure will be greater than ever before. The owners of unproductive mines will prosecute explorations with new encouragement, because the probabilities of failure have been greatly reduced. What is true of the Comstock lode will probably turn out to be true of all the more prominent mines in Nevada and Utah. The season has also opened very propitiously for placer mining. Not only will there be an abundance of water, but the recent improvements in hydraulic mining have been so great that spec-

cess is possible where even five years ago, nothing but losses would follow such ventures. The cement gravel which since required stamps is now thoroughly broken up by the use of water, and even large rocks which may have seams or fractures, are torn to pieces under the terrible force applied. Hydraulic mining, as now pursued, involves a large capital, the running of expensive tunnels, and a large number of men to develop a single rich claim. With all the new appliances this branch of mining will not cease in our time, while the profits are likely to be greater than at any time before, save in the first era, when a rusty knife and a tin pan were the tools with which a miner made a fortune.

Adding to these considerations the fact that the agricultural prospects of the State were never brighter than at present, it cannot be doubted that we have fairly entered upon an era of great industrial prosperity.—Bulletin.

State Items.

It is reported that a double track will shortly be laid from Oakland to the Point to accommodate the rapidly increasing local traffic. Twichell Islanders, says the Antioch Ledger, have been patently harrowed, which they are putting in their grain. It consists of two hundred and seventy pieces, and each piece has four teeth. Three men and a dog are required to navigate it.

Charles A. Kidder, Clerk of this county, left Suisun for San Francisco two weeks since on business, and no trace can be had of his whereabouts since that afternoon in San Francisco. He is highly esteemed throughout the entire community, and many warm friends fear some accident has befallen him.

The Mariposa Gazette of April 20th, says: Snow on the Big Meadows, south of the Yosemite Valley, is over eight feet in depth; so we are informed by Mr. Paragoy, who returned last week from a visit to his summer residence, the Mount View House. The snow is packed very solid, and will bear up an animal and rider without any doubt.

About five-sixths of the orange crop of 1871-2 have been shipped to San Francisco thus far. The crop is stated by competent judges to be at least five times as large as last winter's crop, and that the portion already shipped is estimated at 24,000 boxes. The most inferior lots brought \$7 per 1,000; the average bringing between \$20 and \$30; and some extra fine sold as high as \$35.

A new quicksilver mine, says the Fresno Examiner of April 24th, has been discovered in the northern corner of this county, in the Los Rios. The ore from the newly discovered mine prospects largely in quicksilver. A large force of men will be set to work immediately to develop the mine. The coast range of mountains, along their entire line through this county, seem to be rich in quicksilver.

The hay crop here has fallen during the past week, says the Monterey Democrat of April 20th, makes it reasonably certain that an enormous harvest will be gathered this year. Preparations on a proportionate scale are being made for it, machines, etc., being imported in great numbers. The crop is estimated to be at least enough to supply the county, and to be largely sold to be embarrassed with riches.

The hay crop, says the Antioch Ledger, is upon us, and the farmers are busy with the mow. In the Atlantic States, the sickly blades of grass are this season just appearing through the frosty sod, and not for two months or over will it mature for cutting. The hay crop in this vicinity will be unusually large, and it will not be necessary, as has been the case heretofore, to ship our supply of hay for home consumption from San Francisco and Napa.

The Gold Smelting and Refining Company have filed a certificate of incorporation in the County Clerk's office. The object of the company is the smelting of ores of various kinds of metals, and the purchasing and selling of ores and metals. The capital stock is \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each, and the term of existence of the company is to be fifty years. Principal place of business, Oakland. The trustees for the first three months are Sexton Shearer, Benj. A. Wardell, Albert N. Shearer, and David B. Wilson.

From the Nevada Gazette we learn that Mr. Raymond, of the firm of Raymond & Ely has lately purchased an interest in the mine formerly worked by private parties at Liberty Hill, and judging from the amount of money they have purchased from George E. Turner of this city, they do not intend to operate on a grand scale. There is no question but we have the most extensive gravel beds and best quarries ledges to be found in the State, and we are confident that time will prove them to be the most productive mines of the Pacific coast, when properly managed.

The Stockton Independent of April 24th says: last week a party of gentlemen went on a hunting excursion in the Coast Range Mountains west of Grayson, and on Thursday they had the good fortune to bag a huge grizzly. The bear, which weighed nearly eight hundred pounds, was killed by the party. They were hunting for a month, and on Thursday they had the good fortune to bag a huge grizzly. The bear, which weighed nearly eight hundred pounds, was killed by the party. They were hunting for a month, and on Thursday they had the good fortune to bag a huge grizzly. The bear, which weighed nearly eight hundred pounds, was killed by the party.

The Baptist Sunday-school, on Sunday last, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary. The church was well filled with parents and friends. The report of the Superintendent gives seven conversions in the school during the year. The present registered membership is 147, of which 23 are officers and 124 are members. There are 15 Bible classes and eleven regular classes in the infant department. There are forty pupils in the infant class. There are 18 teachers engaged. The average attendance is 118. The librarian's report shows that there are 600 volumes belonging to the library; 75 of which are Bibles, and 23 tracts and are not included in the above number. According to the Treasurer's report, \$174.58 has been expended. The principal expenditures have been for papers, testaments, cards, etc., and the contingent expenses of the school. About 440 papers are distributed per month.

Coast Items.

The pioneer narrow gauge railway, the Denver and Rio Grande line, has finished grading and bridging its second division of forty-two miles from Colorado Springs to Pueblo, Colorado. Track-laying will be commenced immediately, and by the middle of April regular trains will be running from Denver to Pueblo, 118 miles.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: H. C. Ward, in the course of surveying a railway, has discovered a vein of silver-bearing rock, and has found nothing better than pockets and false leads, silver mining on this coast would no longer attract capital, or insure prosperity. Millions had been spent in groping through worthless rock, the rich chimneys had been worked out, and what next?

The Territorial Enterprise of the 20th says that the body on the 1,400-foot level of the Hale and Nerores is improving. It looked better yesterday morning, than since it was opened. We were shown specimens lots of the ore yesterday at the office of the Bullion Company, that were exceedingly rich. The average sample of milling ore would work at the rate of \$50 per ton, while specimens of black sulphurets were worth \$100 per ton. The Gold Hill News of the 19th, says: Both financially and financially, the affairs of the town have been managed in a highly effective as well as economical manner, and the debt decreased \$10,929. The total town indebtedness at the present time is about \$37,000, and as the rate of decrease during the past year, there is a very good prospect that the debt will be wiped altogether in two or three years. There are very few towns of its size on the Pacific Coast whose municipal and financial affairs are so well managed as the town of Gold Hill.

discovery common among a more enterprising people, but among the masses there is great jealousy of American aggression or interference in any shape. He said that the project of a railroad from the City of Mexico to the Rio Grande met with favor from the government, that it was possible to select a practicable route, and that its construction would undoubtedly be of great advantage to both Mexico and the United States. The unfinished gap of 115 miles in the line between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico is under contract to be finished by the 31st of next December.

The following is from the Fort Smith Independent: We learn from a gentleman whom we have known for many years, and who has resided in the Choctaw country for over thirty years, that on the route surveyed last winter, by Mr. Ellis, engineer for the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company, from Fort Smith, on the south side of Arkansas and Canadian rivers, coal in abundance can be found, extending west to Stonevale, a distance of over one hundred miles. After getting through this extensive and valuable coal-field, the largest west of the Mississippi river, the route runs through a district containing rich lead deposits, and after crossing the lead district the route crosses a very rich oil region of considerable extent. This is the most extensive coal field known. It extends south from Fort Smith nearly to Red River, and southeast to Dardanelle, and due west over 100 miles. It is the best of coal, and in most places where it has been opened it is from five to six feet in thickness. A railroad through this vast bed of coal would be able to supply the whole southern country. We would then hear no more of coal famine caused by low water in the Ohio. It is the very route the road should be built when running west from Fort Smith to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Special Notices.

If you want a good watch, buy it of J. W. TUCKER & CO.
DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—\$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail, 60 Cents. Address L. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. G. D. Morse is the artist par excellence, and his pictures are perfect in feature and finish, and he never takes any money for a picture, but he takes especially, any other photograph, which, of course means that they are true likenesses in every particular, and that they are correct.

Avanti's Chemical Paint, put up in this city by the California Paint Company, is worthy of the attention of farmers and others in want of a cheap and durable paint. It is a new discovery, and we noticed a number of additions by way of improvements, among which may be mentioned a couple of other dry pigments. For further particulars, refer to card in advertising columns.

"ROAST BEEF RARE"—This is our favorite order at the tables at the New York Restaurant on Kearny street. Our modest friend, Jacob Fike, Esq., (one of the proprietors, and whose appearance, including his embonpoint, should be the best recommendation of our modest friend, Jacob Fike, Esq., "can always fill such orders; for it is a thing for him to have any but the very best, to be sure, but he has a secret recipe for the roast beef, and the green pastures of our beautiful California.

NATURE OVERCOME.—Have you seen the new pictures at W. N. Tuttle's Heliographic Gallery, 623 Kearny street? They are called "Nature Overcome," and are of the effect, naturalness of position and exactness as likenesses, these pictures are superior to anything we have ever seen. They are of the effect, naturalness of position and exactness as likenesses, these pictures are superior to anything we have ever seen. They are of the effect, naturalness of position and exactness as likenesses, these pictures are superior to anything we have ever seen.

ESTAY ORGANS.—Among the many claimants for public favor the Estay Organ is no mean competitor. For sweetness of tone, it is not excelled by any, and for the latest improvements and the skill of the manufacturers claim that they have invented and adopted more valuable improvements in Reed Instruments than any other house in the world. The instruments sent out to this coast are made with special reference to our California climate, they are of excellent quality, and of extraordinary beauty of finish, and Mr. Estay, the agent here, says that he can sell them cheaper than any other organ on the Pacific coast, the number 123 Montgomery street, in the Occidental Block.

WATKINS' YOSEMITE GALLERY OF ART.—The formal opening of this handsome gallery—or rather galleries—of art took place on Saturday last, when Mr. Watkins held a reception for which a large number of invitations had been issued. Having, in a recent number, described the elegant interior fittings, and the views of Yosemite, also the first-class portraits produced by the artist, Mr. Dames, we have simply to add that, on this occasion, the appearance of the galleries was much enhanced by the beauty and fashion of the ladies who attended in large numbers during the day, and after feasting their eyes on the splendid specimens of this sublime art, (executed in a manner that would reflect credit on the first atelier in the world) visited the operating room where, for the occasion, the usual operations of photography were laid aside for those of another nature in the form of a *dejeuner*, supplied by a caterer who fully availed himself of the *carte blanche* given him by the proprietor. We forego for Mr. Watkins a deservedly brilliant career in his profession.

MARRIAGES.

NOBLE-HOLBROOK.—In Stockton, April 16th, at the Congregational Church, by the pastor, Rev. Holbrook, D. D., Edwin B. Noble to Mattie W. Holbrook, daughter of the officiating clergyman. (The church was beautifully ornamented with flowers, and the ladies of the congregation, and was crowded with spectators.)

LEWIS-RESHORE.—In Sacramento, at the Presbyterian Church, April 24th, by the Rev. F. L. Nash, Rev. J. H. Reshore, to Ida M. Reshore, of Downside, Michigan.

TAYLOR-WHEELER.—In this city, April 24th, at the Congregational Church, by the Rev. J. H. Reshore, Arthur C. Taylor to Florence G. Taylor, only daughter of Horace W. Wheeler, of San Francisco.

WATKINS-USA.—In this city, April 24th, by Rev. Mr. Fike, Dr. J. A. Whitney to Minnie L. Watkins, both of San Francisco.

YANNEY-ALLEN.—In this city, April 24th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. A. Bawtelle, John William Yane to Carrie E. Warren, both of San Francisco.

COBBIE-DUGAN.—In this city, April 11th, by Rev. John Hemphill, Wm. Cobbe to Charlotte Maria Dugan, both of San Francisco.

ALLEN-HECKLEY.—In Sacramento county, April 15th, by Rev. W. G. Gohar, Isaac C. Allen to Maria E. Heckley, both of Sacramento county.

JEFFERY-FRITCHARD.—In San Jose, April 22d, by Rev. Dr. Blood, at the residence of the bride's mother, John Jeffery to Emily F. Fritchard, both of San Francisco.

BLANK-STANBACH.—In this city, April 25th, by Rev. J. Howell, Joseph Brown, of Walnut Creek, to Miss Anna Stanbach, of San Francisco.

DEATHS.

TURNER.—In this city, April 25th, George E. son of George and Lucinda Turner, and brother of Capt. George and John Turner, aged 35 years.

WOODBURY.—In this city, April 25th, labeled, wife of E. C. Woodbury, aged 44 years.

HUGHES.—In this city, April 25th, George W. Hughes, a native of Patterson, N. J., aged 50 years.

McCLURE.—In Sacramento, April 24th, Wm. S. McClure, a native of Kentucky, aged 44 years.

PITMAN.—At Benning, Cal., April 20th, Mrs. Samuel Pitman, aged 60 years.

KERN.—In Stockton, April 22d, Wm. R. Kern, aged 24 years.

WATKINS.—At San Diego, April 10th, of consumption, Rev. Charles Watkins, founder of the City Female Seminary of this city.

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Home Circle.

My Mother's Faith.

Oh, give me back my mother's faith,
Her Bible and her prayers;
For they alone can rest my soul
From earthly toils and cares.
The Atheist may scoff and laugh—
Deny a first great cause;
May teach that chance has made a world
With never-failing laws;
But give me back my mother's faith,
Her God alone can save,
And purify my soul with love
For life beyond the grave.

Oh, give me back the happy hours,
I knelt with her in prayer—
When faith rolled back the stone of doubt
And left my Saviour there.
The Sophist may by seemings teach
That man is ruled by Fate;
That law is God, and law the world
From nothing did create;
But give me back my mother's faith,
Her God, my God shall be;
Her Bible still shall be my guide
To immortality. —Pascal Loomis.

Mrs. Martin's Shop.

A young lady of nervous temperament and diffident spirit was requested by a celebrated clergyman in a popular part of London to act as Sunday-school teacher and district visitor. The teaching she much liked, but the visiting was sorely against her natural taste. She liked very well to go to those who were civil, and disposed to receive a tract or listen to her advice; but the rude terrified her, and it often gave her a sleepless night when she knew she had some such call on the following day. However, she persevered from a sense of duty, and looked for Divine help and grace to bear any cross.

She had been sorely troubled for several Sundays by the inattention of some of her class. As soon as she began teaching one, another produced apples and nuts, and diverted the attention of all. It was in vain she made seizures, and put the offending fruit in ward till school was over; the stock was inexhaustible, and her patience gave way. "Jemmy, where did you get these from? Thomas?—Mary?"

No answers. It was a conspiracy; and not until she threatened to confiscate what she had captured, would they confess that they had got them on the way to school at Mrs. Martin's shop.

Sad news this! Mrs. Martin was one of her district, a hard, angry-spirited woman, who took a tract with an air that showed she thought she was conferring a great obligation, and if she chanced to be busy, said "thank you" in a tone that meant "Come again if you dare!"

This woman she now found kept her shop open on Sunday, and not only broke the Sabbath herself, but enticed little children to do so. She felt she must go to her, not quietly to leave the tract, but to warn and expostulate with her.

It was with a beating heart she stepped up to the little shop door on Saturday morning, and it seemed as if she could not have chosen a more unfortunate time. Mrs. Martin was full of business, and when she saw who it was who had tinkled the door-bell, she turned away as if she could not bid her welcome.

"I've brought the tract, Mrs. Martin," said the visitor, lifting up her heart in prayer for wisdom and courage.

"O, very well," said the woman, angrily; "but you needn't trouble yourself to leave any more tracts; I've got summat else to do than to look at 'em."

"What was to be done? Putting the tract slowly in her basket, she said, 'Mrs. Martin, you are a very unhappy woman!'"

The decided tone in which these words were uttered, so unlike the faltering voice she was accustomed to hear, struck her, and she stopped in rubbing her counter, and stared her full in the face.

"Perhaps you'd be unhappy too if you was in my place," she answered; "a dog wouldn't have my life!"

Once in the battle, and the most timid soldier loses fear, they say; so it was in this case. "I should be if I were like you, let me case be what it would."

"What d'ye mean like me?" said the woman, fairly amazed.

"You bring a curse on yourself by breaking the Sabbath," was the plain and immediate answer.

And now followed a long argument. The visitor made her charge, and told her the double sin she committed in tempting the young.

"Why, miss, this is how it is," said Mrs. Martin; "My husband is a good-for-nothing drunken man, who never gives me a shilling, but expects me all the same to pay the rent and give him all he wants when he's at home; and if I run short we come to blows, and he's a strong man, and I get the worst of it. Now Sunday is my best day, and if I didn't keep open on it, I should never make up my rent nor have a shilling to spare."

"The blessing of the Lord maketh rich," was forcibly dwelt on, so forcibly that the hard heart seemed a little moved.

"I am sure, Mrs. Martin, you would find it more profitable to serve God than Satan, more really profitable. Do try it now. Shut up your shop on Sunday and go to church."

Hoping against hope the visitor pressed this, and the woman consented.

"Mind," she said, "I promise only one Sunday; if I don't make up my rent in the week, as you think I shall, I sha'n't do it no more!"

All through the week the visitor made humble, earnest prayer that the woman might have her words confirmed; "Them that honor me I will honor." Once she

thought of sending customers to the shop on her own account, but soon rejected so unworthy and unwise a plan.

On the following Saturday she repeated her call; Mrs. Martin received her with a grim smile. "You was out in your reckoning, miss; I shut up and went to church on Sunday, but I've never had a worse week."

The visitor looked sorry, but reminded her she had long neglected God; she ought to wait a little to receive his help.

"Well, there's reason in that," said the woman, "and I mean try it for a Sunday or two. I think being out a bit last Sunday did me good, and I don't know but I've been comfortable for it; so as I've saved a little I shall go on that for my rent till it's gone."

Once or twice after this the visitor called to inquire as to the women's weekly receipts, and her state of mind respecting them; she could not make her rent; her business was as much as it had been; deducting the Sundays she thought she must give up, but really she would be very sorry, for she found it a good thing to rest on Sunday, and she liked to go to church.

The visitor could not but be sensible of the change she perceived in her, and returned thanks and pleaded for her at the throne of grace.

Soon after her last visit she had scarlet fever, and was many weeks confined, leaving her home at last for a visit to her country friends. On her return she resumed her usual round of duties.

Mrs. Martin had often been on her heart during her sickness, and her first visit was to her.

Such a reception she had! how unlike the graceless one of former days! "I see you have prospered, my good friend," she cried, almost overcome with gratitude.

"Well, miss, please to walk in and I'll tell you all about it. I went on shutting up and going to church till all my money was gone, and I began to be afraid I must open again, for business got no better. But I couldn't bear the thought of it. I like a deal that I missed at church; and I may tell you, miss, I began to care less about the money than my soul, and I began to read the Bible and ask that I might understand it. And I have found forgiveness through the Saviour. So my conscience went against giving up the Sabbath. And one Saturday I was very troubled, and I looked at the place you marked, 'Cast thy burden upon the Lord,' and by what was said in the sermon I knew it meant that I was to pray to Him to help me. So I did: and if you'll believe me, not one customer came all that day. And in the evening when my husband came home, I was a most afeared to see him, knowing as the rent wasn't ready. But now you shall see: he came in quite sober, and he sits him down in the chimney corner, and he says, 'Mary, says he, 'I think, says he, 'of going along wi' you to church to-morrow.' O, miss, didn't my heart jump into my mouth! 'You've been a deal pleasanter and better to me since you've took to going; and seem more happier in your temper; so I've made up my mind to try it myself, and there's my wages! take it.'"

"Yes, miss, it's true indeed," said Mrs. Martin, with her apron to her eye. "I never knew how God was going about to bless me: not by sending customers, but by altering my way so as to turn my husband's heart to me. And, miss, we've been reg'lar to church ever since together, we're as happy as any two could be; he never drinks, but brings his wages every week."

Need it be added, that the visitor's heart was raised in grateful adoration to Him who in His own way will bring to pass all that is faithfully committed to Him? —Christian Advocate.

SECOND THOUGHT.—The Life of Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, has the following: "A young lady, the daughter of the owner of the house, was addressed by a man who, though agreeable to her, was disliked by her father. Of course, he would not consent to their union, and she determined to elope. The night was fixed, the hour came, he placed the ladder to the window, and in a few minutes she was in his arms. They mounted a double horse, and were soon at some distance from the house. After a while the lady broke silence by saying, 'Well, you see what a proof I have given you of my affection; I hope you will make me a good husband.' He was a surly fellow, and gruffly answered, 'Perhaps I may, and perhaps not.' She made him no reply, but after a silence of some minutes she suddenly exclaimed, 'Oh, what shall we do? I have left my money behind me in my room. Then,' said he, 'we must go back and fetch it.' They were soon again at the house, the ladder was again placed, the lady remounted, while the ill-natured lord waited below. But she delayed to come and so he gently called, 'Are you coming?' when she looked out of the window and said, 'Perhaps I may, and perhaps not;' and then shut down the window, and left him to return upon the double horse alone."

SILENT ENDURANCE.—Silent endurance appeals to us from beast and bird. Prof. Silliman, the younger, tells of his capture of a wild bird upon one of the islands of the Pacific. The forests were deep and dark, and the birds, never having learned to fear man, were so wild that they were perfectly tame. He selected a white one of lustrous plumage, and, breaking its feathers, pressed his little lancelet down towards its heart. The bird quivered and its soft eye looked into his, as a drop of blood stood upon its snowy breast. Not a motion, not a noise, and for the moment he turned away, overcome by his feelings. Had it screamed or fought, he would have pierced its breast without care. It was silent endurance that touched him.

Youth's Department.

Beautiful Hands.

Baby has such beautiful hands
Twin rose-leaves white and fair;
Clasping now the mother's neck
Now nestling in her hair.

They are playing all the while,
The sunbeams try to grasp;
Chasing shadows on the wall,
Yet all elude that clasp.

O, were all hands like those
Busy all the day;
Faithful in what'er they do,
Be it work or play!

Those little hands are folded now
On a still and peaceful breast;
The little fingers are cold and stiff,
For our baby is at rest.

The hands most beautiful in all the world
Are a mother's, tender and light;
Gently caressing the weary brow,
Guiding the erring right.

They may be wrinkled, faded and worn,
Tolling from morn till night;
Yet willing ever to aid and guard,
Working with all their might.

Beautiful hands are they that do
The work of our Father above;
Be they ever so brown, or ever so fair
If they only work in love. —Mills Seminary.

The Thistle in the Heart.

"I've come again, mamma," said little Lillie White softly, peeping into the chamber where Mrs. White sat writing letters. "Lillie couldn't help it, mamma."

"And what is the matter with my little girl this time?" Laying by her pen when she had written the sentence out, she extended a hand to the little girl, adding, "You haven't got another thistle in your finger, have you?"

"No, mamma, my finger is almost well, but something keeps stinging in my bosom. You needn't take off my dress, mamma; you couldn't see it—it's deep. I know what it is—it's naughty, wicked hate. I hate Genia Marsh; she's never good to any of us. But her aunt in New York sends her the bestest things. Now she has sent a blue dress and a doll! all dressed in white and pink. She des brought 'em out and showed 'em to me, and she said, 'You can't have such beautiful things, Lillie White.' Then she hate stung me harder than the thistle a little while ago. Won't you take this out too, mamma?"

"Only Jesus can take out a sting like that," said Lillie's mother very gently, her arm about her darling. "Go directly to your little chamber, dear, and kneel down and tell the dear Jesus all your trouble, and ask him for just the help you need."

The little girl slipped from her embrace and left the room. A little while after she was seen walking in the garden, talking to her poor soiled doll, and kissing its face as lovingly as Genia Marsh could have kissed her brand-new one. By and by she raised her bright and smiling face to the window, and seeing her mother looking down, called out: "It's all gone, mamma—all gone!" —Christian Era.

Go Home, Boys!

Boys, don't hang round the corners of the streets! If you have anything to do, do it promptly, right on, then go home. Home is the place for boys. About the street corners and at the stables they learn to talk slang, and they learn to swear, to smoke tobacco and to do many things which they ought not to do. Do your business; then go home. If your business is play, play and make a business of it. I like to see boys play good, earnest, healthy games. If I were the town, I would give the boys a good spacious playground. It should have plenty of soft green grass, and trees, and fountains, and broad space to run and jump, and to play suitable plays. I would make it as pleasant and as lovely as it could be, and I would give it to the boys to play in, and when the play was ended, I would tell them to go home.

For when boys hang round the street corners and the stables, they get slouchy and listless. Of all things, I dislike a listless boy or a girl. I would have a hundred boys like a hundred yachts, with every spar straight and every rope taut, the decks and sides clean, the rigging all in order, and everything ready to slip the cable, and fly before the wind when the word comes to go.

But this cannot be if you lounge about the streets, and loaf about the corners, and idle away your time at the stables and the saloons.—S. S. Scholar.

Respect Everybody.

You have all read of Benjamin Franklin, and how he rose to distinction, amid privation and toil. But there is one anecdote which I have never seen in print. It was told me by a gentleman of Boston, who remembered the old house in which Franklin was born.

"Often," said he, "have I looked at the old tumble-down building in Milk street, and imagined the barefoot boy sitting on the door step, learning to spell from an old post bill."

A young miss, daughter of a distinguished citizen, passed him one day while thus engaged, and the boy overheard her words of ridicule as she spoke to her companion, laughing at the eagerness of the poor lad, and deriding his "beautiful spelling book."

But there came another day, when Franklin was our ambassador at the court of France. A wealthy American lady, who was present at one of the festive occasions made in honor of Franklin, greatly desired an introduction to her distinguished countryman. It was obtained, and great was her surprise to hear him say: "Aye, aye, we have met."

before." She could not remember when, and Franklin added, "You do not remember the barefoot little boy in Milk street, studying his lesson from the muddy post bill!"

Although spoken good humoredly, the fair lady was much disconcerted at the remembrance of the incident. It is to be hoped she learned a lesson therefrom, in regard to the importance of treating everybody with respect. She knew not the name of the barefoot boy; but he knew her to be the daughter of rich Mr. —, and, on being introduced, this incident of his childhood immediately recurred to his mind.

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The Company was Organized and Commenced Business in June, 1864, and up to January 1st, 1872,

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Cash Assets, (no premium notes) January 1st, 1873, \$3,213,186.28
Losses Paid, 1,120,794.25
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In addition to the usual methods of insurance, the Company is now issuing a new style of policy, possessing peculiar advantages, under what is called the

RESERVE DIVIDEND PLAN,
Its object is to secure the maximum benefits to those persons who exhibit the greatest vitality, and who persist in paying, year after year, the stipulated Premiums. By this plan a person can secure a 10, 15 or 20 years Endowment Policy, by the payment of the usual ordinary life rates. Under the old plan, a 20 year endowment at age 25, for \$1,000, costs \$47.68; under the New Reserve Dividend Plan by the Globe Life, he can secure the same amount of insurance during the whole term of 20 years for only \$19.89, and should he live the 20 years, receive, in cash, twice the amount paid out in premiums! Those who contemplate purchasing life insurance, are requested to apply to our Agents, or at the Branch Office, for documents that will explain more fully than can be done here.

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Income for 1871 over \$6,000,000

This Company has proved itself to be one of the most reliable in existence. It issues every desirable form of Policy; conducts its business at an expense of less per cent. than any other company; pays large dividends to its constituents, and pays promptly all its just losses and liabilities.

Being Strictly Mutual, its profits are divided annually among Holders of Policies, all of which are NON-FORFEITABLE.

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5,000 DOZEN OF THE LATEST STYLE
Hats at 50 cents apiece. First arrival of

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Just received, an immense and well-selected stock of French Fashions, Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. The largest and handsomest assortment of French and American Flowers in the city.

Our customers and the public are invited to call and examine our stock of Millinery Goods before buying elsewhere.

RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Remember the No. 210 KEARNY STREET.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD STOVE OR RANGE

GO TO THE OLD BROTHERS GAIL OF

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Farm and Garden.

The Nevada Plains.

The soil of all these plains, or at least a portion of them, is in itself naturally productive; but water, moisture—nothing else is needed. Wherever a tiny stream wanders from the narrow gorge, or a spring bubbles up through the sand, perennial verdure is seen.

I observe many gentlemen here, who are doing me the honor of listening to these remarks, that have journeyed across the wilderness I have described. You will remember here and there an oasis in the desert. One—an oasis and green spot in the memory of your travel as well—is the Humboldt railway station, near where such appalling suffering and disaster befell the way-worn emigrants to California in 1850. You saw around you, in the midst of wide reaches of drifting sand, a splendid farm; a vegetable growth almost tropical in its luxuriance; orchards, vineyards, lawns of deepest green, and harvest-fields where "plenty and content sing with the reapers." All this in the midst of a Sahara-like wild, of which but lately it was part. And what has wrought the transformation? A rivulet leaping from the far mountain-side has been led carefully along to the desired place and given to the thirsty earth. Sun, air, a marvelous climate, a soil rich but dormant by drought of ages, have done the rest. You behold a garden where the caravan but a few years ago sank down in despair, famished, perishing miserably.

In the special report on immigration, giving information for immigrants, by Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, March 14th, 1871, it is stated that in White Pine "the land is good, but requires irrigation;" in Lander: "plenty of land of good quality, but no water to irrigate with;" in Esmeralda: "in the valleys and on the streams there is good farming land; the land in this county has to be irrigated from streams," showing the quality of land to be good, although of a semi-desert character at present, and requiring only water to make it available for grazing and farming purposes.

These plains, when properly irrigated by artesian wells, will, no doubt, in the first place, become the favorite homes of stock. If the stock be near water-courses, they range at large and seek water where they please; but if they be near wells, they must resort to these wells, and, of course, will never wander far away.

From all the evidence that can be gathered, there can be no doubt that with a sufficient supply of water all these plains can be subject to culture and occupied by a permanent population. Farms, gardens, and vineyards will spring up in all directions, and it is a prospect which may be realized, in my judgment, by the exercise of ordinary wisdom on the part of this Government, which now holds in its possession all these comparatively barren lands.

It must be admitted, in view of the facts which I have already stated, that these immense plains must inevitably, without this supply of water, (which can be obtained only by sinking artesian wells) remain worthless, arid deserts, uninhabited, to any great extent, forever. It is therefore the best economy for the Government itself to offer liberal grants of these now valueless lands, in order to secure their reclamation.—Hon. C. W. Kendall.

Lake Villages in Switzerland.

An interesting archaeological discovery has recently been made on the shores of the Lake of Biene. The Swiss government has been for a long time endeavoring to drain a considerable tract of land between the two lakes of Morat and Biene, but in order to do this effectually, it has been found necessary to lower the level of the latter, by cutting a canal from it to the Lake of Neuchâtel. At the beginning of the present year the sluices were opened, and the waters of the Lake of Biene allowed to flow into that of Neuchâtel. Up to the present time the level of the Bieler Sea has fallen upwards of three feet, and this fall has brought to light a number of stakes driven firmly into the bed of the lake. This fact becoming known, a number of Swiss archaeologists visited the spot, and it was decided to remove the soil around to see whether any remains of a Lacustrine village which they suspected had been raised upon them, could be traced. At a distance of between five and six feet from the present bed of the lake the workmen came upon a large number of objects of various kinds, which have been collected and are at present under the custody of Dr. Gross, of Locarno. Among them are pieces of cord made from hemp, vases, stags' horns, stone hatchets, and utensils used apparently for cooking. The most precious specimen is, however, a hatchet made of nephrite (the name given to a peculiarly hard kind of stone from which the Lacustrines formed their cutting instruments). "The hatchet is sixteen centimetres long by seven broad, and is by far the largest yet discovered in any part of Switzerland, no other collection having any measuring more than eight centimetres in length." A quantity of the bones found at the same time have been sent to Dr. Uhliman, of Münchenbuchsee, for examination by him, and he finds that they belong to the following animals, viz: stag, horse, ox, wild boar, pig, goat, beaver, dog, mouse, etc., together with a number of human bones. If the level of the lake continues to sink, it is hoped that further discoveries will be made, and the scientific world here is waiting the result of engineering operations with keen interest.—London Standard.

Sapphire, Opal and Diamond.

Take an ounce of the blackest slime of a beaten footpath on a rainy day, near a manufacturing town. That slime we shall find in most cases composed of clay, (or brick-dust, which is burnt clay) mixed with soot, a little sand and water.

Let us suppose that this ounce of mud is left in perfect rest, and that its elements gathered together, like to like, so that their atoms may get into the closest relations possible. Let the clay begin. Ridding itself of all foreign substance, it gradually becomes a white earth, already very beautiful, and fit, with the help of congealing fire, to be made into the finest porcelain, and to be kept in kings' palaces. But such artificial consistence is not its best. Leave it still quiet, to follow its own instinct of unity, and it becomes not only white, but clear; not only clear, but hard; not only clear and hard, but so set that it can deal with light in a wonderful way, and gather out of it the loveliest blue rays only, refusing the rest. We call it then a sapphire.

Such being the consummation of clay, we give a similar permission of quiet to the sand. It also becomes, first a white earth, then proceeds to grow clear and hard, and at last arranges itself into mysterious, infinitely parallel lines, which have the power of reflecting, not merely the blue rays, but the blue, green, purple, and red rays, in the greatest beauty in which they can be seen through any hard material whatever. We call it an opal.

In next order the soot sets to work. It can not make itself white at first, but instead of being discouraged, it tries harder and harder, and comes out clear at last, and the hardest thing in the world; and, for the blackness that it had, obtains in exchange the power of reflecting all the rays of the sun at once, in the vividdest blaze that any solid thing can shoot. We call it then a diamond.

Last of all, the water purifies or unites itself, contented enough if it only reaches the form of a dewdrop; but, if we insist on its proceeding to a more perfect consistence, it crystallizes into the shape of a star.

And for the ounce of slime which we had * * * we have a sapphire, an opal, and a diamond set in the midst of a star of snow.

If such beautiful and glorious transformations can take place in mere matter, through the ordinary operation of the law which God has appointed, what will the transformation be in man, who has a soul and an intellect as well as a body, and on whose behalf God has interposed, and will yet interpose, in so mighty and marvelous a manner?—Ruskin's Ethics of the Dust.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The "Ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College" presents a most gratifying and encouraging view of the condition and prospects of the institution. The legislature of 1871, after a careful inquiry into the affairs of the College, voted an appropriation of \$50,000 for its immediate wants, and \$100,000 for the increase of its permanent fund. The sum granted by the state now amounts to the handsome figure of \$430,000, which has been increased from other sources to \$530,000. As in every such case, however, enlarged resources create or reveal still larger wants, and the trustees say there is urgent need of a building for a chapel, library and museum, which should not cost less than \$50,000. Two additional dormitories are also needed at a cost of \$30,000 each, for the accommodation of 100 students, every room in the present dormitory being full. The number of students in 1871 has been 166, the larger part from Massachusetts, every county of which, except Nantucket, is represented in the College. We doubt if any other state can show so good an account in that respect. "The students, as a body are quite remarkable for their industry, fidelity, economy, and gentlemanly conduct."

GLIMMY PROSPECTS FOR IRELAND.—From the reports that come in from the agricultural districts of Ireland, the prospects of a good harvest are far from cheering. The winter has been severe, and most unhealthy, throughout the island,—a wet, sickly, dreary season, which farmers say will result in unproductive crops, and a small harvest. In many of the cities and towns, small-pox has prevailed to an alarming extent. Dublin, in particular, has suffered from the visitation; and in Cork, Belfast, Drogheda and Waterford, both small-pox and fever have thrown a gloom over the people. With these diseases amounting almost to an epidemic in the cities, and poor harvest prospects in the country, the future looks gloomy enough, and, for this year at least, the hardships of poor Ireland will be increased rather than abated.—Boston News.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "In building houses, country people seem entirely to overlook a room designed with special reference to the toilet. It should be provided with basins, sink, water, combs, brushes of various descriptions, towels, soap, hooks for hats and coats, racks for boots and slippers, and mirror. In this room, every working member of the family, transient or permanent, make himself tidy upon returning from the field or the barn. It saves a vast amount of labor elsewhere, and what it insures in self-respect and respectability cannot be measured. Of course, it should have an outside door. Next thing to such a room is a place fitted up like unto it, in the woodhouse, or some adjacent out-building."

The hen is a generous fowl. For every kernel of corn she will give a peck.

Health Department.

Fat and Candy.

Children, and quite small ones too, often crave food that is fat-giving—will immediately leave almost anything they are eating, for a piece of fat pork or beef, and, if allowed to have it, will suck it with as much enjoyment as it is possible for them to show; and will sometimes eat an enormous amount of it when it has been kept from them. Is there no adaptation of supply and demand in this love of fat food? This child, one or two years old, has not acquired an appetite for anything; but only hunger to supply the demands of the body for growth and waste. Do we not, then, see that nature is calling for fat as a need?

Children who have such an appetite are usually strong and healthy—those who have had their appetites gratified with a mother's kind judgment. Give the child his fat food in moderation, as he will take it if he has it every day, and we will see him keep healthy. Refuse the fat food his appetite calls for, and he will eat largely of sugar and sweets, and of vegetables that contain starch. Of these he must eat a larger bulk, and his digestive organs labor harder to assimilate the amount of carbon his body wants. This over-work may effect the digestion, when, if he had been fed fat meat, as nature called for it, this more concentrated food would not have over-worked his digestive organs.

The child often has a strong desire for sweet foods and sweetmeats. This shows a want of carbon in the system—that he is needing a large amount of it. When the little child so earnestly pleads for candy—his idea of the sugar he so much covets—feed it to him: only being careful of the quality, and the quantity he shall use at any one time. There is an instinctive feeling about these wants; and if they are not gratified in some form, the child does not fill that want of its body, and this vacancy will in after life tell against his health in some way.

Many are the cries against eating candies and sugar, as making the child bilious and black, or that it rots the teeth; but the want of it makes more puny children than the use of it in any form ever injured, the want of it rots more teeth than were ever hurt by its use. Then let us feed them on the rational principle of a demanding appetite.—G. Newcomb.

Brandy as a Medicine.

Brandy kills multitudes every year who enjoyed perfect health before they began to use it; hence it seems fair to infer that it will kill the sick more speedily.

Dr. Lees said he was living near Buckingham Palace, in London, where Prince Albert was taken sick. His case was doing well for a few days, when they began giving him brandy to strengthen him, to enable him to recover more rapidly; the more he was stimulated the worse he grew, until he died. "It is true that they believed it was the best thing for him, but their thinking did not make it so."

Some years ago, when it was the custom to attempt curing *delirium tremens* by giving brandy, one out of every four died at Edinburgh Hospital. Since then, the professor of the medical department has treated three hundred cases of *delirium tremens* without alcohol, without losing a single patient.

Professor Gardner, of the Glasgow University, gave a hundred men thirty ounces of alcohol; seventeen died out of the hundred. Of two hundred and nine cases of young persons who were not allowed either wine or whisky, not one died.

In a teetotal hospital at Leeds, of three hundred patients who took not a drop, all recovered. Let facts decide.—Hall's Journal of Health.

SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—The *Northwest Gazette* says: A friend of ours who suffered horrible tortures from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany who invariably cured that disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after a short sojourn, and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but a poultice and tea made from our common field thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts afflicted as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down in the proportion of a quart to pint, and a small wine-glass of the decoction drunk before each meal. Our friend says he has never known it to fail of giving relief, while in almost every case it has effected a cure. It is certainly worth a trial.

SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS.—Many cultivators of ornamental plants desire especially to raise those which produce fragrant odor, particularly for bouquets, stands, and flower-vases. In answer to inquiries, we name the following sweet-scented flowers, to which some of our readers may add others: Sweet violet, hyacinth, heliotrope, pinks, sweet-scented candy-tuft, woodbine, sweet-brier, cabbage-rose, tea-roses, white lily, sweet alyssum, mignonette, sweet pea, carnations, sweet william, and several sweet-scented perpetual roses. Here are enough to fill a room or garden with perfumes rivaling the "odors from the spicy shores of Araby the blest," if well managed and cultivated.

PLUMING.
SAS FITZGERALD
Latest Styles & Lowest Prices.
DAVID BURN
30 New Montgomery Street,
GRAND HOTEL.
SAS FITZGERALD.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
ALSO
GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS,
ALFALFA,
TREES, PLANTS, ROOTS, ETC.

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GEO. F. SILVESTER,
No. 217 Washington St., SAN FRANCISCO.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
100 BARRELS OF GUANO FOR SALE,
In quantities to suit purchasers.
GEO. F. SILVESTER.

Rustic Window Shades,
OF EVERY SIZE,
And Made out of every kind of Wood by
TOBEY & PARKER,
212 First Street, opposite the Shot Tower,
SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Screw Bolt Works
NOS. 12 AND 15 DRUMM STREET,
PHELPS BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Machine, Bridge and Car Bolts,
SET AND LAG SCREWS,
Turnbuckles, Nuts, Washers and Plates.

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J. W. THURMAN,
(Successor to S. W. Howard & Co.)
QUARTZ CRUSHER & ASSAYER,
Has removed to the old place,
No. 412 and 413 Mission Street, San Francisco.

REMOVAL.
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DAKE, MCKOWN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
CENTS' CLOTHING
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FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 15 Kearny St., at Market, SAN FRANCISCO.
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UNCLE SAM'S GARDEN,
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On Lone Mountain Railroad, SAN FRANCISCO.
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S. BERNSTEIN
DEGS TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND THE
public generally that he has removed from 1004
Stockton street to 828 Market street.
On Monday, April 1st, I will open with a new and
well selected stock of
Dry and Fancy Goods.
At the lowest possible rates.
Thinking my customers for previous patronage, I
hope they will continue to patronize me in future.

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EDWARD P. BATCHELOR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS REMOVED TO
Room No. 3, N. E. cor. Jackson and Montgomery sts.
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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attention given to Gilding.
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DON'T DELAY TO CURE THAT
COUGH! COUGH!
SHUN WORTHLESS NOSTRUMS!
USE THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

TRY FIRST
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,
THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.
WILL ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CONSUMPTION OR COUGH
PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER?

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, April 29, 1871.
MEMOR. J. N. HARRIS & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, to-day, that I thought I would write to you the substance of his statement. He says his mother, who is now sixty years of age, had suffered with CONSUMPTION for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of all our best physicians, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, but all to no avail. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would lose the power of respiration, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and her family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. Her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam in the *Christian Advocate*, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 P.M., as directed, a dose every hour until midnight; she then took another spell of coughing and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had expectorated THREE PINTS of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time she has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought some more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one. Very respectfully,
A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to?
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is without doubt the most EFFECTUAL REMEDY ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.
Directions accompany each bottle.
Contains no Opium in any Form. Is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
CAUTION.—Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam, as unprincipled men may deceive you with their own worthless preparations.
Call for Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & Co., Agents,
Southeast corner Market and First Streets, San Francisco.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, RANGES AND TINWARE
IS OF
CHARLES BROWN,
No. 724 Market Street, Bet. Kearny and Dupont, opp. Third,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The people's favorites are the Richmond Improved and the
Union Ranges. Also the Annular Self-Acting Wash
Boiler, a great labor saving invention.

NEW GOTHIC SCHOOL DESKS AND SEATS,

With Curved Backs and Folding Curved Slat Seats,
Perfectly Noiseless—Single and Double—Five Sizes; the most graceful, comfortable substantial and economical School Furniture ever offered.

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BLAKE'S PATENT STEAM PUMP.

From the Report of the Committee on Steam Pumps, at the Seventh Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.
BLAKE'S STEAM PUMP.—This Pump yielded the best results as to the quantity of water discharged as compared with its measured capacity. The valves are of brass, and well arranged. The steam valves are well arranged for operating the pump, either fast or slow.
We recommend a Diploma for this Pump. (Signed) WM. H. BIRCH, CHAS. E. STEIGER.

From the Report of the Committee on Steam Pumps, at the Eighth (or last) Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.
BLAKE'S MINING PUMP.—This is an excellent Pump, well made, and gives a high per cent. of duty. We recommend a Diploma for this Pump. (Signed) G. W. DICKIE, H. R. ANGEL, CHAS. E. STEIGER, W. K. FELSHEIMER, MELVILLE ATWOOD.
[No other Steam Pump received other than a Diploma or honorable mention at the LAST Mechanics' Exhibition, all other assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Hooker's Hand Pump was the only Pump of any kind whatever, that received a MEDAL and FIRST PRIZE (highest award to pumps) at the last Exhibition, for which we are also selling agents.—See Official Report of the above Committee.]
The trial of Steam Pumps at the Eighth Industrial Fair in San Francisco, by a committee of five of the most thoroughly practical mechanics on this coast (as above named), showed that the Blake Pump gave 55 per cent. of utilized power, while others gave but 50 per cent., showing great difference in economy.

The Blake Pump is the ONLY Steam Pump that EVER RECEIVED A SILVER MEDAL at any Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute ever held in San Francisco or California.

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Furnish Estimates and send to all kinds of mill work, especially to the erection of FLOUR MILLS, DISTILLERIES, Etc.

DUNCKEL & HEIKE,
Manufacturers of, AS WELL AS
FANCY FUR CLOAKS,
MUFFS, BOAS, CAPS,
And all other Articles in this Line.
For Dressing, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing of every description at the lowest rates.
NO. 787 HOWARD STREET,
Bet. Third and Fourth sts., two doors from Fourth.

REMOVAL!
J. CORN, TRUNK MAKER, HAS
removed from the corner of Sumner
and Northern streets to 222 1/2
California Street, between Third and
Fourth streets, San Francisco.
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
SWEETSER & ALSP.

RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
607 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
JOSEPH FRASER,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General News, under the auspices of the General Association of California.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—For one year, \$4.00. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. If not paid during the year, \$5.00.

REMITTANCES—Remittances, if letters are registered, may be mailed at our risk. Every postmaster is bound to register letters—the extra stamps required may be paid for out of the money designed for us. It is safe to send postal orders, checks, or drafts, by mail, or money by express, at risk and expense of the office.

POSTAGE—The annual postage of THE PACIFIC to any place within the United States is twenty cents, payable by the subscriber at his Post-office.

DISCONTINUING—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, and no arrears are paid at our published rates.

THE PACIFIC is published every THURSDAY MORNING at the office of BACON & CO., 639 Clay street, up stairs, for the following named Trustees:

W. M. HAWLEY, J. P. FISHER, J. C. HOLBROOK,
E. P. FLINT, L. P. MOORE,
H. D. SAWYER, H. D. SAWYER.

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1 inch.....	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$10.00
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

All communications designed for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to the Editor of THE PACIFIC. Letters on business should be sent to C. A. KLOSE, Box 45.

Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1872.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Wool Sacks are held at 75¢@80¢. Burlap Sacks, 18¢. Flour Sacks, 10¢ for qrs and 14¢ for lbs; Standard Gunnies are jobbing at 20¢@21¢.

BREAD—We quote Pilot, Navy and Medium at 4¢@5¢; Soda Biscuit, 5¢ to 7¢; Crackers and Cakes 9¢@10¢.

BRICK—English Fire brick at \$5.00@6.00; California Building, \$10.00@11.50 per thousand; Bath, 80¢ per dozen.

BROOMS—We quote common at \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.25; Extra, \$3.15, \$4.25 and \$4.75; Star Extra, \$4.25, \$5 and \$6 per dozen.

CANDLES—Grant's Adamantine, 18¢; San Francisco, 16¢ to 17¢; Patent Sperm, 42¢.

CASE GOODS—California preserved Fruits are jobbing as follows: Apples, \$3.25@3.75; Apricots, \$3.75@4.25; Blackberries, \$3.75@4.25; German Prunes, 21¢; Bartlett Pears, 21¢; apples and Muscat Grapes, each \$3.75; Peaches, \$4.25; Raspberries, Pie Peaches, Pie Plums, and assorted Fruits, each \$3; Quinces, \$3.75; assorted Jams and Jellies, \$4.50; Lusk's Peeled Tomatoes, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per doz 2 1/2 lbs. tins. Oysters quotable at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per dozen 2 1/2 lbs. tins; Clams, \$3 to \$3.50; Lobsters, \$3.25; Green Corn, \$2.75; Green Peas, \$3 to \$3.25; String Beans, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Turkey and Chicken, each \$4.50 per dozen 2 1/2 lbs. tins.

CEMENT—Eastern, \$4.25@4.50; Benicia, \$4.

COAL—Coo's Bay and Seattle, \$10 to \$11.00; Rocky Mountain, \$14; foreign, \$13@15 for cargo lots; Eastern is jobbing at \$30@35 per ton.

COFFEE—Market firm. We quote Central America and Costa Rica at 18¢@20¢; Manila 19¢; Rio, 19¢; Java, 24¢@25¢; Ground Coffee, 30¢ per lb.

CORDAGE—San Francisco laid Manila is quiet 18¢ to 19¢ per lb.

DRUGS—Alum, 3¢@4¢; roll Brimstone, 4¢@5¢; California refined Brimstone, 3¢; Nitric Acid, 19¢@20¢; Sulphuric Acid, 2¢@4¢; Tartaric Acid, 70¢; Blue Stone, 11¢@12¢ per lb.

FISH—Oregon Salmon, \$6.50@6.50 in bbls, \$3.50@4.50 in hf bbls and \$2.50@3.50 in cases for 1-lb and 2-lb tins; Pacific Cod, 4¢ for lots in bbls and 7¢ for cases; Eastern Cod \$4.00@4.50 per lb; Eastern Mackerel, \$2.50@2.75 for kits, and \$1.00@1.10 for hf bbls.

FRUIT—Malaga Layer Raisins, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 for whole, hf and qr bxs; Zante Currants, 10¢; Citron, 52¢; Hungarian Prunes 9¢@10¢; French do, 28¢@30¢; California 10¢@12¢; California dried Apples, 70¢; Pears, 70¢; Peaches, 90¢@1.10; Raisins, 50¢@55¢; Grapes, 50¢@55¢; Plums, 70¢@75¢; pitted Plums 20¢@25¢ per lb.

LEATHER—California Sole, oak tanned, 23¢@27¢; do hemlock tanned, 23¢@24¢; hemlock tanned Harness, 30¢@34¢; oak tanned do, 23¢@34¢; Calf Skins, 30¢@35¢ per lb; Wax Leather, 19¢@20¢ per foot; Bridle, \$4.50@5.50 per side; Kip Skins, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen.

LUMBER—We quote cargo rates as follows: Redwood, \$16; Oregon Pine \$15; Oregon Spruce, \$17; Shingles, \$2.75@3.00; Laths, \$2.50@3.00 per thousand.

MATCHES—Swift & Courtney's Eastern Parlor, \$3.25; California Block, \$2.10 per gross. METALS—Pig Iron is firm at \$60.00 for American and English, \$70.00 for Scotch; Tin plate, \$12.50@15 per box; Steel, 15¢; Zinc, 10¢@11¢; Yellow Metal, 30¢ to 35¢; Pig Lead, 5¢@6¢; Bar Lead, 6¢; Lead Pipe 9¢; Sheet Lead, 10¢ per lb.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, 90¢ per gall in tins; Rosin \$9.50@15; Pitch, \$8.50@10; Tar, \$8.50 per bbl; Oakum, \$4.50 per bale.

NAILS—Have been advanced to \$6.25@6.50 per keg for selections.

OIL—California Castor, \$1.20@1.30; China Nut, 75¢; Coconut, 55¢ to 60¢; Coal, 34¢ to 39¢; Downer's 50¢; Linseed, 92¢@95¢; Winter Lard, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, \$1.50 per gross; Eastern, \$1.75.

PAINTS—Are in good demand as follows: Red and White Lead, 8¢ at 12¢; Litharge, 9¢ to 11¢; Chalk, 2¢; Whiting, 2¢; Paris White, 3¢; Ochre, 3¢ to 3¢; Venetian Red, 3¢ to 5¢ per pound.

PULP—Firm at 11¢ to 12¢ per pound.

QUICKSILVER—The export price is maintained at 85¢ per pound.

RICE—Chinese nominal at 6¢ at 8¢; Siam, 6¢ at 7¢; Hawaiian, 9¢ to 9¢; Carolina, 10¢ to 11¢ per pound.

SALT—Fine Liverpool, \$11.50; California fine, \$10 to \$15; Mexican, \$13 to 14 per ton.

SOAP—Castile, 12¢ to 13¢; local makes of Pale and Chemical Olive, 6¢ to 8¢; fancy kinds, 9¢ to 10¢; Washing Powders in one-pound papers, \$15 to \$15 per gross.

SPICES—We quote Pepper 20¢; Cassia at 33¢ to 35¢; Cloves, 17 to 18¢; Pimento, 16¢ to 17¢; Nutmegs, \$1.05 to \$1.10 per pound; California Mustard, \$1.50; French do, \$2.25 at \$2.50; English do, \$3 per dozen.

SUGAR—California at 7¢@11¢; Yellow and Golden C, 10¢@11¢; Granulated, 12¢; other Whites, 12¢ for lots in bbls.

STARCH—Duryea's and Kingsford's meet with good inquiry at 8¢@10¢; Glenfield 16¢; Harkness' Shit Polish, 80¢ per lb.

SYRUP—Demand active for California, 72¢; 75¢ and 80¢ per gall for lots in bbls, hf bbls and kegs.

TEA—Second quality Japan, 42 to 47¢; first quality do, 70¢; 75¢; 80¢; 85¢; 90¢; 95¢; 100¢; 105¢; 110¢; 115¢; 120¢; 125¢; 130¢; 135¢; 140¢; 145¢; 150¢; 155¢; 160¢; 165¢; 170¢; 175¢; 180¢; 185¢; 190¢; 195¢; 200¢; 205¢; 210¢; 215¢; 220¢; 225¢; 230¢; 235¢; 240¢; 245¢; 250¢; 255¢; 260¢; 265¢; 270¢; 275¢; 280¢; 285¢; 290¢; 295¢; 300¢; 305¢; 310¢; 315¢; 320¢; 325¢; 330¢; 335¢; 340¢; 345¢; 350¢; 355¢; 360¢; 365¢; 370¢; 375¢; 380¢; 385¢; 390¢; 395¢; 400¢; 405¢; 410¢; 415¢; 420¢; 425¢; 430¢; 435¢; 440¢; 445¢; 450¢; 455¢; 460¢; 465¢; 470¢; 475¢; 480¢; 485¢; 490¢; 495¢; 500¢; 505¢; 510¢; 515¢; 520¢; 525¢; 530¢; 535¢; 540¢; 545¢; 550¢; 555¢; 560¢; 565¢; 570¢; 575¢; 580¢; 585¢; 590¢; 595¢; 600¢; 605¢; 610¢; 615¢; 620¢; 625¢; 630¢; 635¢; 640¢; 645¢; 650¢; 655¢; 660¢; 665¢; 670¢; 675¢; 680¢; 685¢; 690¢; 695¢; 700¢; 705¢; 710¢; 715¢; 720¢; 725¢; 730¢; 735¢; 740¢; 745¢; 750¢; 755¢; 760¢; 765¢; 770¢; 775¢; 780¢; 785¢; 790¢; 795¢; 800¢; 805¢; 810¢; 815¢; 820¢; 825¢; 830¢; 835¢; 840¢; 845¢; 850¢; 855¢; 860¢; 865¢; 870¢; 875¢; 880¢; 885¢; 890¢; 895¢; 900¢; 905¢; 910¢; 915¢; 920¢; 925¢; 930¢; 935¢; 940¢; 945¢; 950¢; 955¢; 960¢; 965¢; 970¢; 975¢; 980¢; 985¢; 990¢; 995¢; 1000¢.

WOODENWARE—California Pails, \$2.75 for painted and \$3 for varnished; Tubs, \$3.75 for painted and \$4.25 for varnished; Zinc Washboards, \$3.60; Sieves, \$3.50 for tin plated and \$4.50 for galvanized.

YEAST POWDERS—Borden's California, \$15 Donnelly's, \$16; Preston & Merrill's Eastern, \$20 per gross.

PRODUCE MARKET.

FLOUR—We continue rates for local brands as follows, with prospects of a decline:
Superfine, in sks. per 196lb...\$4.50 at \$5.25
Extra, in sks.\$5.50 at \$6.12 1/2
WHEAT—Market light; nominally \$1.75@ \$2.00 per 100 lbs.
BARLEY—Quick at \$1.50@1.65 per 100 lbs.
OATS—At \$1.60@1.85 per 100 lbs.
POTATOES—We quote the range for all kinds at 40¢@90¢ per 100 lbs.

HAY—Within the range of \$15@20 per ton. STRAW—Small sales at 65¢@70¢ per bale.

CORN—We quote Yellow at \$1.60 per 100 lbs. White, \$1.70 to 1.75.

PEAS—Dry, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. BUCKWHEAT—Quiet at \$2.45 per 100 lbs.

BEANS—White, 2¢@3¢; Bayo, 3¢@4¢; Pink, 3¢ to 3¢ 1/2 for jobbing lots.

SEEDS—Flax, 3¢; Canary, 6¢@7¢; Mustard, 3¢@4¢ for White and 5¢@6¢ for Brown; Alfalfa, 16¢@20¢ per lb.

HOPS—None offering; 50¢@65¢ per lb. RYE—Nominal at \$2.20@2.25 per cbl.

CORNMEAL—Selling at 2¢@2 1/2¢ per lb. BRAN—Quotable at \$23 per ton from the mill.

MIDDINGS—Quotable at \$30 per ton. OIL CAKE MEAL—\$30 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Fresh roll Butter is plentiful at 20¢@25¢. California Cheese 14¢@16¢; Eastern 22¢.

EGGS—Quotable at 35¢@40¢ per doz. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 12¢@14¢; Hams, 14¢@16¢; Smoked Beef, 12¢@13¢; Lard, 11¢@12¢ in bulk and 13¢@14¢ in tins.

WOOL—Several Wool buyers and dealers arrived by the Overland train on Saturday evening. The market has not yet been fairly established, though it is reported that as high as 55¢ has been paid. We quote 50¢ as fair price for good average lots; and from present appearances it will be difficult to get any material advance on this price, except for fancy clips, which always sell 5¢ higher than the general run of good average clips. The advices from the East confirm this view of the market. The high prices have created depots here for the purchase of Woolen wares, enterprises that never before existed in San Francisco.

HIDES—Sales for the week embrace 2,200 dry, 19 to 21¢; 2,330 salted, 8¢ to 9¢.

TALLOW—Quotable at 9¢.

Publishers' Department

LOOK AT THE LABEL.—The printed label on your paper each week will tell you the exact time to which your subscription is paid. If it is nearly expired, please forward the price according to our terms: Cash in Advance. If it shows arrears, we ask your immediate attention to payment, as longer indulgence cannot be granted. Remittances must be made by drafts, post-office order, or registered letters. If transmitted other wise, it will be at the risk of the sender.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.—How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. The disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. The irritation at first may be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane of the valves is produced. How wise to give early attention to a disease of this kind. It is a deadly one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to be rid of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class druggists.

Only one short flight of stairs—a magnificent reception room, with elegant and comfortable furniture, and gems of Photographic Art—a pleasant gentleman in the operating room adjoining, to wait on you, and take the best picture you ever saw, and you want need any further directions to introduce you to the Prince of Photographers, G. D. Morse, 317 Montgomery street, Sign of the Golden Camera.

Our lady readers will please take notice that the only place in San Francisco to buy Furs, cloaks, etc., or to have them cleaned, dyed or repaired is at Dunkel & Heike No. 767 Howard street between 3rd and 4th streets. We mean the only place of the kind advertised in THE PACIFIC. We are of course and may add that Messrs D & H. have the reputation of always selling the best articles, and at prices to suit the most economical. Call on them.

P. D. CODE & CO.—Mr. Joseph Elloit has connected himself with the enterprising manufacturing house of P. D. Code & Co. By this addition the concern has received a large increase of capital, and is in position to supply, not only the local trade of the coast, but have an abundance for export besides. The manufacture of Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Pickles, etc., and all kinds of canned fruits and vegetables, has become a growing interest to California, and it is a manner of congratulation to our citizens that by such means we are gradually becoming independent of the east, and are enabled to supply them with what we were once obliged to import. Messrs. P. D. Code and C. J. King still remain in the business, and bring to bear in the new concern all the enterprise and experience of the old. They are true and reliable men and we feel great pleasure in recommending their establishment to all the readers of THE PACIFIC, at 621 and 623 Front street.

Report of the Judges.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE UNION FAIR.—We, the undersigned, appointed a special committee to inspect the merits of the several Sewing Machines entered for Premiums, would respectfully report: That two Machines were entered—the Willcox & Gibbs, and the Florence Sewing Machine. In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the Agents representing the two Machines, to render to your committee, in writing, the peculiar points on which they based their claims of superiority; and in testing the machines, each point was to be taken separately, and after a fair trial, adjudged to the best of our ability. Each party represented its claims in due form, copies of which will be found below. For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, thirty-five distinct points were made for its superiority—all of which were sustained. Whereas for the Florence Machine, but ten were presented—two of which were sustained.

After a thorough and impartial trial, your committee have decided to award to the Willcox & Gibbs Machine the First Premium; and to the Florence Machine, the Second Premium.

STUDNEY D. TUCKER,
J. C. CHAPNEY,
JOSEPH WHELOCK, Judges.

September 22, 1865.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned would respectfully call attention to the fact, that nothing of service should be let go to loss for want of being repaired in time; a little attention paid to this might save much money. Having conceived that a Repairing Establishment is an essential to the wants of the public as a manufacturer, I am prepared to repair all kinds of Office, Hall and Household Furniture, and will make a Specialty of giving satisfaction in Repairing Spring and Mattress, and General Upholstery. All scratched or defaced Furniture properly Renovated, and the finest of varnish used. Prompt attention to orders. Reasonable charges and honesty of purpose will be our governing principles. JAMES PATTERSON, New 116 Fifth street, Near Howard street, San Francisco.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED MACHINES.

NO OLD STOCK.

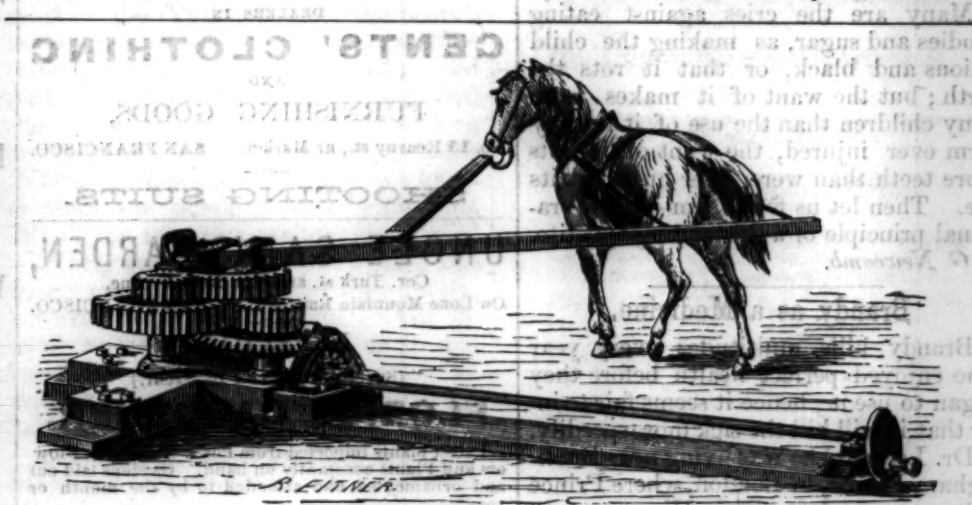


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THRESHING ENGINES.

All of our Machines are this year's importation, and have all the latest improvements. Farmers, see that you get the best.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
EXCELSIOR AND GOLDEN STATE WIND MILLS,
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Nos. 211 and 213 Mission Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
We are the Largest Manufacturers of Pumping Machinery on the Pacific Coast.

During the last five years we have manufactured and put in operation a greater number of Mills than any other firm in the State; and we believe that in the last two or three years, more than any other two firms; which fact is the best proof in the world of the superiority of our machines. We GUARANTEE all our work, and we have never failed to fulfill our GUARANTEE.

FORDHAM & JENINGS, GROCERS,

Corner of Front and Jackson Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

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UNION IRON WORKS,
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Marine, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machines, Mill Irons, and Brass and Iron Castings of superior durability made to order.
Steamboat Repairing and Boiler Making.
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A complete set of Machinery of our own design and patent for extracting oil from Castor Bean, discharging with the Machinery for Press Seed Oil, Mustard Seed Oil, and Sun Flower Seed Oil.
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For Sawing Marble of any thickness or Size.
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American School Worker.
Send Ten Cts. for Specimen copy. Monthly, with Sunday School Lessons, Exposition, Illustrations, Questions, Black-board Exercises, &c. Terms, \$1.50 per year, in advance. J. W. McINTYRE, Publisher, ST. LOUIS, MO. Send for Circulars and Prospectus.

FRANCIS E. FLINT, PRINTER, EDGAR A. MORTON, PRINTER, FLINT & MORTON, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 112 Post Street, San Francisco. Morton House, SAN FRANCISCO.

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For the Harvest of 1872.

Buckeye Mowers,
Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

Buckeye Mowers, (new model)

Haines Genuine Headers,
Sweepstakes Threshers, Horse Powers, Hollingsworth Sulky

Rakes, Hay Presses, Steam Engines, etc.

Also a full stock of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Revolving Horse Rakes, Hand Rakes and all kinds of Harvesting Implements.

Send for Circular giving full description of Goods.

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(THE GREAT STICKIST.)

Superior inducements offered to all Dealers and Consumers of

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GANG PLOWS,

WHICH WE NOW OFFER AS THE BEST HITHERTO MADE:

PACIFIC RAILROAD, MONITOR, EUREKA.

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LEARY RAILROAD LANTERN, ETC.

Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Rubber and Leather Belting, Rope and

Fence Wire, all at the Lowest Market Rates.

Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

IN THE FIELD AGAIN! TREADWELL & CO. WITH THE OLD STANDARD HARVESTING MACHINES

Hoadley's Threshing Engines.

